

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For MARCH, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

An Account of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Extracts from the Characteristicks of our present Political State.

Drinking of Liquors hot, pernicious.

Account of Gibraltar.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

Thoughts on the Scarcity of Corn.

Corn Dealers and Bakers defended.

Horrid Massacre at Glencoe.

A King dies for the Loss of his Wife.

Observations on the Arabian History.

Remarkable Journey of Omar.

Fiery Irruption in Iceland.

Plan of a publick Laundry.

Order of the Duke de Richelieu.

A Letter from the other World.

Publick spirited Proposals.

Definitions of Virtue rejected.

Campaign in Germany opened.

Brave Action of Hoya.

Extraordinary Notice of a Quack.

Ages of crowned Heads.

Account of the City of Zell.

Conclusion of the History of our Plantations in North-America.

Proper Observations.

Remarkable Fast Sermon.

With a large PLAN of the City of ZELL, and its FORTIFICATIONS, and a CHART or PLAN of the BAY of GIBRALTAR, accurately and finely engraved on Copper.

XXVI. Academicus to Convexo.

XXVII. Correction of a Machine.

XXVIII. POETRY. The doubtful Lover; Epitaph on Gustavus Adolphus; Prologue and Epilogue to Agis; the Bat and the two Weasels, a Fable; Herodes Redivivus; the Death of Chloe; Epigram; Coffee-House Characters; sent to a noble Peer; Margaretta's Soliloquy; Rebus; a Valentine; to Mr. Whitehead; a favourite Hymn set to Musick, a new Minuet, &c. &c. &c.

XXIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Captures; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; Acts passed; Embden evacuated; Duke of Richmond's Generosity; Bakers advertise; Assizes; of the Princes of Brunswick; Presents from Pegu; extraordinary Migration, &c. &c. &c.

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XXXV. Extract from Swift's History.

XXXVI. Account of Agis.

XXXVII. Stocks; Wind, Weather.

XXXVIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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*Many pieces, in prose and verse, from our correspondents, must be deferred to next; some of which were indeed too late for this month.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1758.

the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**HAT precious jewel called  
The writ of *Habeas Cor-  
pus*, which is no where  
to be found but in the  
British dominions, and  
which is the great barrier  
of British liberty, is, I  
am so little understood, and the present  
disputes relating to it are so much mistaken  
by most people, that I have been induced to  
set up a short account of it, which you  
will publish, if you think it worthy a place  
in your Magazine.

By the original form of our constitution  
it was provided, that no person should be  
imprisoned or confined, but by due course  
of law; which fundamental rule of our  
constitution was declared and confirmed by  
the 29th chapter of our great charter; and  
in enforcing this rule, several sorts of  
writ were, in old times, provided, the chief  
of which, and now the most usual, was  
the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so called from  
the words in the writ, as all writs  
were formerly in Latin: Which writ is an  
order from the king, directing the person  
whose custody any one is, by the com-  
mand, suggested to be, to bring his pri-  
soner, together with the cause of such pri-  
soner's commitment, before his majesty at  
Westminster, against such a day; and up-  
on the return of this writ, the cause of  
commitment is enquired into, and the  
prisoner is discharged, bailed, or remand-  
ed to prison, as his majesty, that is to say  
his majesty's court at Westminster, shall  
order. But, in some of the reigns before  
that of Charles the Second, several in-  
fringements had been made upon this fun-  
damental rule of our happy constitution;  
and as a man illegally committed might  
remain a long time in prison, before he  
could have the benefit of his *Habeas Cor-  
pus*; therefore, in the 31st of that reign,  
March, 1758.

an act of parliament was passed, entitled,  
*An Act for the better securing the liberty of  
the subject, and for prevention of imprison-  
ment beyond seas*; the most material clauses  
of which were in substance as follows:

1. That, whensoever any *Habeas Cor-  
pus* shall be served upon any officer, or  
other person, or left at the prison with  
any of the under officers or deputies,  
within three days after, unless the com-  
mitment were for treason or felony ex-  
pressed in the warrant, the prisoner, up-  
on payment or tender of charges, to be  
endorsed on the writ, not exceeding 12d.  
per mile, and giving his own bond for  
payment of the charges of carrying him  
back, if remanded, and not to escape by  
the way, shall be brought, and the writ  
returned, and the cause of his imprison-  
ment certified, unto or before such person  
or persons before whom the said writ is  
made returnable, unless the place of com-  
mitment be more than 20 miles distant;  
and if so, and not above 100 miles, then  
within ten days; if further off, then with-  
in 20 days, and no longer.

2. Such writs shall be signed by the per-  
son awarding the same, and persons com-  
mitted, unless as aforesaid, or detained out  
of term, or any one on their behalf, may  
complain to the lord chancellor, or keeper,  
or any judge, who, upon view of the copy  
of commitment, or oath of its being de-  
nied, shall, upon request by such persons,  
or any on their behalf, attested and sub-  
scribed by two witnesses, grant a *Habeas  
Corpus*, under the seal of their respective  
courts, returnable immediately; and the  
prisoner, within two days after he shall  
be brought up, shall be discharged, en-  
tering into a recognizance, with one or more  
sureties, to appear in the King's-bench next  
term, or at the next assizes, sessions, or  
general goal delivery, or such other court  
where the offence is cognizable, into which  
court, the writ, return, and recognizance  
aforesaid, shall be certified; unless it shall  
appear, that the party is detained upon a  
legal process out of some court, or by  
warrant



warrant of some justice of peace, for offences not bailable.

3. Persons neglecting two terms after their imprisonment to pray a *Habeas Corpus*, shall not have any in vacation time, in pursuance of this act.

4. Officers refusing to make their returns, or to bring the prisoners as aforesaid, or to deliver, within six hours after demand, a copy of the commitment, shall, for the first offence, forfeit to the party grieved 100l. and for the second 200l. and be incapable to hold his office.

5. No person delivered upon a *Habeas Corpus*, shall be again committed for the same offence, other than by order and process of court; and persons knowingly recommitting any, contrary to this act, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 300l.

6. Persons committed for treason or felony, expressed in the warrant, upon prayer in open court, the first week of the term, or day of the sessions of Oyer and Terminer, or goal delivery, to be brought to trial, if not indicted in that term or sessions, shall upon motion the last day of that term or sessions, be let out upon bail, unless it appear upon oath, that the king's witnesses could not be produced that term or session: And if such persons, upon such prayer, shall not be indicted and tried the second term or sessions, or tried and acquitted, they shall be discharged.

7. Persons committed for any crime shall not be removed into the custody of any other officer, unless by some legal writ, (with some exceptions mentioned in the act) and the persons signing any warrants for removal, contrary to this act, and the officers obeying them, shall incur the forfeitures abovementioned both for the first and second offence.

8. Any judge denying any *Habeas Corpus*, by this act required to be granted, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 500l.

9. No subject inhabiting within the realm, shall be sent prisoner out of it, into any foreign parts. Persons so imprisoned may have an action of false imprisonment against all such as shall commit or transport them, or advise or assist in the same; and shall recover costs and damages, not to be less than 500l. and the persons offending, shall be incapable of any office within the British dominions, shall incur the statute of *præmunire*, and be incapable of any pardon from the king.

10. This act not to extend to such as shall by contract in writing, upon earnest received, agree with any person to be transported, or to persons convicted of felony and praying to be transported, or to persons resiant in this realm that shall

have committed any capital offence in other of the British dominions.

11. Persons committed upon suspicion either as principals or accessories before fact, of having been guilty of any treason or felony expressed in the warrant shall not be removed or bailed by virtue of this act, or in any other manner that might have been before the making thereof.

This is the chief substance of the famous act now commonly called the *Habeas Corpus* act, by which the liberty the subject then seemed to have been provided for; but it soon appeared it was not; for lawyers seem in all to have been as ingenious at knocking the fetters put by the law upon power, the celebrated Jack Shepherd was at knocking off the fetters put upon him by goaler. By this law it seems, indeed

have been determined, that every crime bailable except treason or felony, and consequently, for every other crime, the judges were obliged to grant a *Habeas Corpus* and to admit the prisoner to bail; but they found a way to keep him in goal as long as they pleased, by insisting upon

excessive bail, and imposing excessive fines. This was in some measure provided against by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the revolution, which among other articles declares, *That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*

Without, however, determining, what bail or fine shall be deemed excessive, what punishment shall be deemed cruel or unusual, as might have been expected such a remarkable crisis, so that both liberty and property still depends upon the moderation of the executive power.

For the independency of our parliament. But this is not the only defect of the *Habeas Corpus* act; for, with respect to poor, there is a very great one which is as yet any way provided for, and that the expence a man, poor as well as rich must be at, before he can have the benefit of this act. Even in London, the fee for the writ is more than a very poor man can raise; but, over and above these fees, a man who is confined in any place above 2 or 300 measured miles from London must pay to the person who has him in custody, 10 or 15l. sterling, before a person can be obliged to obey the writ, and if the prisoner had no support upon the road, but what the goaler is by obliged to allow him, it would be almost impossible for him to travel so far on foot, for the goaler is not obliged to furnish him with a horse or any other sort of carriage there.



therefore, I reckon, that no man, at such a distance from London, can obtain the benefit of this act, under the expence of 20s or 30l. and there is many a substantial tradesman in England, who cannot command that sum, especially when he has the misfortune to be in such circumstances.

It is a maxim, it is true, that *De minimis non curat lex*. The law pays no regard to trifles; but whatever some of our rich men may think, no man of common humanity can think, that the liberty even of a poor man is one of those trifles that the law ought to pay no regard to. And as we have lately begun, in our methods of taxation, to shew some regard to the poor, it is to be hoped, that the parliament will pass an act for enabling the poor men to sue or petition for a *Habeas Corpus in forma pauperis*, that is to say, without paying any fees; in every one of which cases the expence of the goaler in bringing them up, should be provided for in the same manner, as the expence of constables in carrying the offenders to goal, is provided for, by an act of the 27th year of his present majesty's reign; and this expence to be repaid out of the first and readiest of what the prisoner may afterwards recover upon an action of false imprisonment.

Such a regulation as this, would secure the liberty of the poor as well as the rich, against false and oppressive imprisonments, and would be a great encouragement to the industrious and laborious people of this kingdom; but I must now observe, that the present disputes about the *Habeas Corpus* act, did not arise from any defect in the act itself; but from an act passed the last session, intitled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines*. By this act, all justices of the peace, and commissioners of the land tax, for 1755 and 1757; and also all justices of the peace, and magistrates of corporations and burghs, who are, or shall be in the commission of the peace, or in the magistracy of such corporation or burgh, at any time during the execution of the act, qualified as therein directed, are appointed commissioners for carrying the act into execution. And it is enacted, that any three commissioners may raise and levy, within their several jurisdictions, all able-bodied, idle, and disorderly persons, who do not exercise, and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or have not substance sufficient for their support and maintainance, to serve his majesty as soldiers; and may command the constables, churchwardens, and other parish and town officers, to be

aiding and to search for and bring all such persons before them.

Secondly, It is enacted, That the commissioners who shall attend, are strictly to examine the persons brought before them; and if they find that they come within the descriptions beforementioned and the officers appointed to receive the impressed men, shall also judge them to be such as are intended to be entertained as soldiers in his majesty's service, the commissioners are to deliver all such men over to the officers, unless any such men can make it appear, to the commissioners then present, that they have a vote in the election of a member of parliament. And,

Thirdly, That the officers receiving such men, may secure them in some place to be provided by the justices of the peace, or if no place so provided, in the goal of the county or place where received, or the house of correction, or other publick prison, where debtors are not usually confined.

Now as this act provides no appeal, either to the quarter sessions, or to the judges in Westminster-hall, from the determination of the commissioners present at the examination, a doubt arose, whether any judge could grant a *Habeas Corpus* for any man who appeared to have been committed by virtue of this act, because this act seemed to derogate from the *Habeas Corpus* act, and even from the common law in this respect, and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* to every man that might have desired it, was perhaps thought to be inconsistent with the very design of the act, which was for the speedy and effectual recruiting of the king's troops. Whether any judge ought, or was obliged to have granted a *Habeas Corpus*, is a question which I shall not take upon me to determine; but the doubt was certainly reasonable, and required a very deliberate and solemn decision.

Another question may indeed arise, which gentlemen not versed in our laws are better judges of, and that is, whether it was necessary, for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's troops, to commit the liberty of every man in the kingdom, nay their transportation to America, to the absolute and final determination of two or three justices of the peace, commissioners of the land tax, or magistrates of a little town or burgh? And upon this question I must observe, that, in the reign of Edward III. when the banners of England were displayed with so much glory and success, not in a little island upon the coast, but in the heart of the kingdom of France, yet the parliament could never be fascinated by the surprizing victories obtained,



would they regain the good opinion of their country, they must make a vigorous use of the riches and strength of the nation. The time is not too late. Though engaged in a war against a powerful enemy, we have many resources. Great as the power of France must be acknowledged to be, it must be much greater than it is; effeminate as we are represented, we must be much more effeminate than we are, before the French can expect to conquer this island. The British ought not to despise their enemy. Yet when we consider our situation, in an island, the greatness of our naval power, that our enemies dare hardly ever meet us in open sea, can only infest our trade by privateering, and are obliged to steal their ships of war out of their harbours, at such times as they may hope to escape our superior squadrons: When we consider that our island affords all the necessaries of life in great abundance; and by domestick industry and foreign commerce we have acquired money, that is, the sinews of war, and are possessed of plenty of arms and all kinds of military and naval stores; that we are upon a respectable footing in the East-Indies, and that our colonies in America are far superior to those of the French, in wealth and numbers of people: When we consider that there are more than two millions of men in Britain, as robust and high-spirited as any in Europe; that British seamen, in general, are at least equal, if not superior to the French; that a body of commanders can be drawn out of our nobility and gentry, not more effeminate than their rivals, equal to them in honour, publick spirit, and valour: In fine, when it is considered, that, whatever smaller divisions there are among us, we will unite against the French under a king of known justice and courage, beloved by his people, ready to gratify their desires, and to comply with the proposals made him by his parliament; so many advantages, in a naval war, create a just confidence that, notwithstanding some disappointments to our just expectations, at the beginning of the war, the superiority will at last be found to be greatly on our side.

To all the advantages already mentioned, I shall add another, which is of the greatest consequence; and with it I shall conclude all that I intended. The French are all subjected to the despotick, uncontrollable power, of an arbitrary monarch. The British are free, under the protection of law. Instead of looking on despotism as an advantage to the French, or on freedom as a disadvantage to the Bri-

tish, the British ought to account their liberty as a mighty advantage on their both in peace and in war.

*For the Benefit of our Readers, especially those of the Fair Sex, we shall give the following Extract from Dr. HALE's Treatise on Ventilators. Part II.*

*An Account of an Experiment, shewing the ill Consequence of drinking TEA, or of Liquors very hot.*

**I** PUT the thickest end of a small sucking pig's tail into a cup of green tea, when the heat of it was 114 degrees above the freezing point of Fahrenheit's mercury thermometer, that is, 50 degrees hotter than human blood, which is 64 degrees above a degree of heat at which the warmest is often drank. This degree of heat scalded the skin so much, that in less than a minute the hair slipped easily off.

After cutting the scalded part of the tail off, which was about an inch long, I put the same unscalded end of the tail into the same tea, when its heat was 94 degrees, or 30 degrees hotter than the blood, which is 180 degrees, a degree of heat than which few drink it cooler. This scalded the skin in a minute, so as to cause the hair to come off easily.

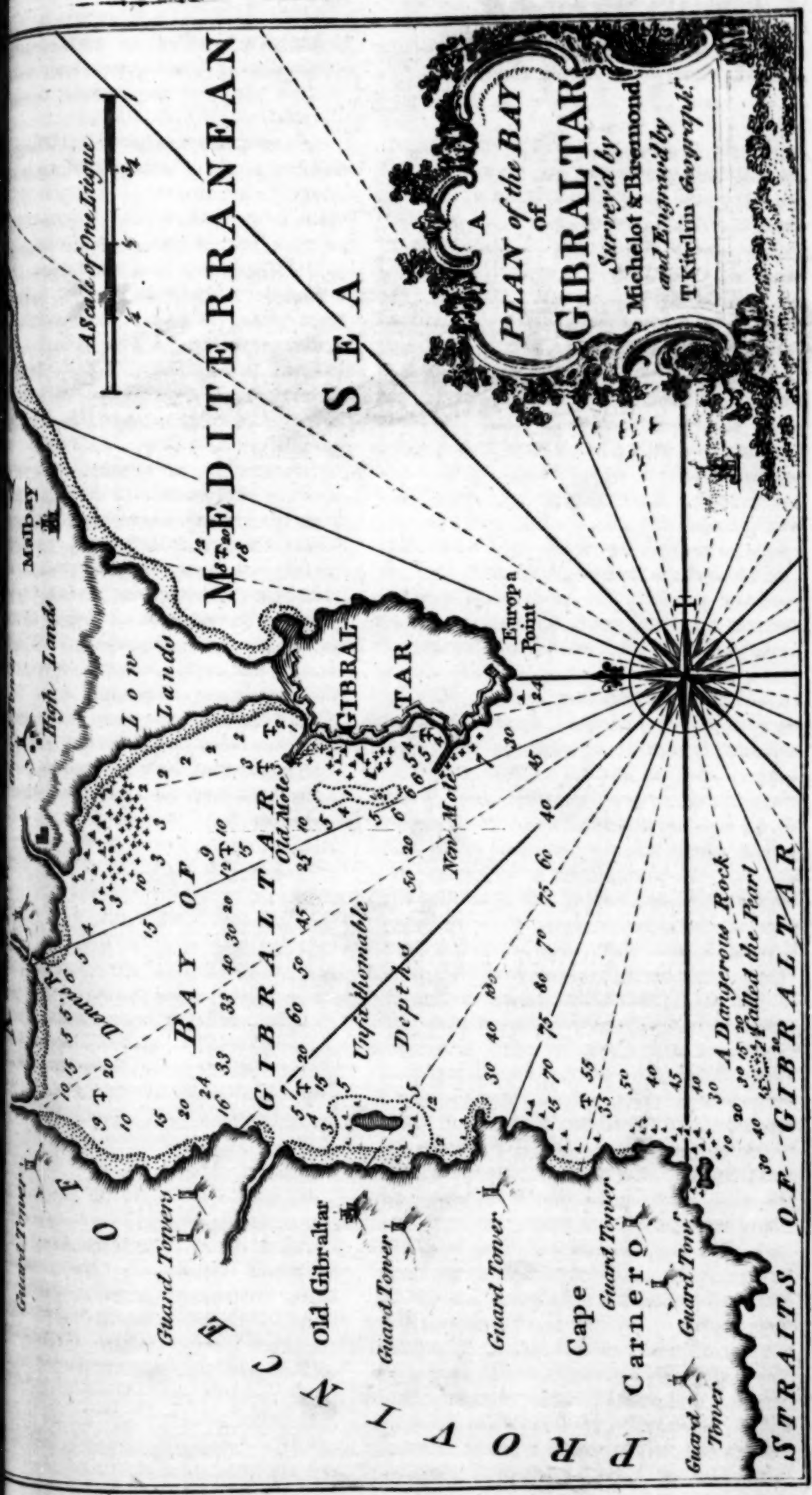
There is therefore from these experiments, reason to suspect that the frequent daily drinking of such hot liquor, is harmful, agreeably to the general opinion of physicians.

*An Account of GIBRALTAR, with a beautiful PLAN or CHART of its Bay.*

**G**IBRALTAR a port of the province of Andalusia, in Spain, stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, about 16 miles north of Ceuta in Africa, 40 S. W. from Cadiz, and 80 S. W. from Seville. It lies in 6° of west longitude and in latitude 36, and is situated on the Strait which bears its name, between the ocean and the Mediterranean. It is built on a rock, in a peninsula, can only be approached, on the land-side, by a very narrow passage between the sea and the mountain, across which the Spaniards have drawn a chain, and fortified it to prevent a communication between the garrison and the country. It was taken by the confederate fleet, in 1704, and left to England, by the treaty of Utrecht. The Strait is about 24 miles long, and 15 broad, and a strong current sets from the Ocean to the Mediterranean, which requires a brisk gale to stem it. The road is very unsafe either against enemies or storms. See a further description of this famous fortress, in our Vol. for 1748, p. 298, and a Plan of the town and works, in our Vol. for 1749, p. 298.



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# The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*  
Continued from p. 70.

FEBRUARY 8, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the society of merchants adventurers within the city of Bristol, under their common seal, setting forth, that great quantities of bar-iron were imported into this kingdom from Sweden, Russia, and other parts, which were chiefly paid for in specie, some of which iron was exported again to Africa, and other places, and the rest was wrought by the manufacturers; and alledging that bar-iron brought from North America would answer the same purposes, and importation of it would tend not only to the great advantage of this kingdom, in increasing its shipping and navigation, but also to that of the colonies; and that an act, passed in the 23d of his present majesty's reign, the importation of iron from America, into the port of London, duty free, was permitted, but prohibited from being carried coastways, further by land than ten miles distance, by means whereof several very considerable manufacturing towns were deprived of the use of American iron, and the out-lets were prevented from employing it in their export trade; and therefore praying, that bar-iron might be imported from North-America into Great-Britain, duty free, by all his majesty's subjects.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole house; and a great number of petitions, to the same purpose as this from Bristol, were afterwards presented to the house. On the other side, a great many petitions were presented, representing many ill consequences, which the petitioners alledged, would ensue, should a bill for admitting American bar-iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom, be passed into a law; and therefore praying, that no such bill should pass. And pamphlets, likewise, were published on both sides of the question; so that it became a contest without intermission as well as within, notwithstanding a certain maxim in trade, and a maxim without exception, that rough materials, especially those whose value is to be vastly enhanced by manufacture, should be supplied to the manufacturer at as low a rate as possible; and that

therefore nothing ought ever to be done for restraining or burdening either the production or importation of such a rough material, if it can by any possible means be avoided. To this it was added, That iron is a rough material of more general use than any other, as no sort of manufacture, nor even agriculture, can be conveniently carried on without it: That it is a rough material, which may be improved in its value by manufacture, as much at least, if not more than any other; and that we are now obliged to import large quantities of it from Sweden and Russia, for which we are forced to pay in ready money, as the balance of trade with both these countries is against us; whereas the balance of trade with our own plantations is greatly in our favour, consequently every shilling's worth of iron we could have from our own plantations, instead of having it from Sweden or Russia, would not only be a national saving of so much ready money, but would produce an increase of our manufactures, and of the number of our manufacturers, here at home, by enabling the people in our plantations to take from us, and consume more of our manufactures, than they can afford to do at present.

In answer to this it was said, that with respect to every rough material which can be produced in our own native country, we ought to encourage the home-produce, rather than the importation of any foreign, but iron not only may be produced here at home, but large quantities are now actually produced yearly, and multitudes of our poor people employed and supported by the production thereof; for there are now no less than 109 forges in England and Wales, beside those in Scotland, and by these there are above 18,000 tons of iron produced yearly; which home-produce may be vastly increased, as the iron mines in this island are inexhaustible; and of late years it would probably have been very much increased, if our people had not been kept under a continual apprehension of the admission of American iron, duty free, into this kingdom, which apprehension has not only prevented those who are already engaged in the trade from extending their works, but has likewise prevented many from engaging in it, who



who would otherwise have engaged, because of their having rich iron mines, and waste lands enough for the planting and production of cord-wood, within their own estates.

But the producing of this quantity of iron is not the only advantage which the nation reaps from the iron works we have already established in this kingdom, for it occasions a consumption of at least 198,000 cords of wood, reckoning but eleven cords to the production of each ton of iron; which wood is produced from coppices, that grow upon lands which could not otherwise be turned to any account, as they are very rarely fit for tillage; and as the coppice furnishes a shade for, and keeps a moisture in the ground, the pasture upon such dry barren lands is better with the wood upon them, than it would be, if the coppice were grubbed up, consequently all the estates where these coppices now grow, would necessarily sink in their rent; a circumstance which deserves the attention of every landlord who has in his estate any barren piece of ground that may be turned into a coppice. Our iron works must therefore, in this respect, be allowed to be an improvement of our land estates, and these coppices, which are cultivated and preserved merely for the use of our iron works, are absolutely necessary for our manufacture of leather, as they furnish great quantities of bark for our tanners, and serve to keep that necessary material at a moderate price.

And another good effect of our iron works, is the production of a great number of timber trees, a most necessary material, which this nation every day feels more and more the want of. Every one who is in the least acquainted with the nature of vegetation, must be sensible how absolutely necessary coppices are for the growth of timber, since the young tender saplings could neither stand the cold in winter, nor the heat in summer, without the defence and shelter of under-wood. Now the method of the wood owner is this:—He divides his wood into a number of *cuts*, proportionable to the number of years required by the soil to produce wood fit for charcoal. At the first cut he leaves all those saplings which appear most likely to come to good timber, and he does the same in *every other cut* till he returns to the first *cut*, which now succeeds in rotation, and affords a fresh supply of charcoal. He then takes away the least promising of the trees left before for timber, and so on, in every suc-

ceeding *cut*, gradually thinning the timber trees in every cut, as they advance, till he leaves room for a sufficient supply of nourishment for every tree it comes to its full growth. That is the constant practice of the owners, who supply the forges, made proved by ocular demonstration, to one who will look over the large woods destined for that purpose, will abound with timber trees up to the growth of even *one hundred years*. Thus iron furnaces and forges are *real nurseries* of coppices and timber, and *real wood servers*, instead of *wood devourers*; some are pleased *ludicrously* to stile the

That great quantities of iron are imported from Sweden and Russia may be granted, and the reason is, because home-produce has not as yet been sufficient either in quantity or quality for all the uses we make of that necessary material. As to the defect in quantity it is not owing to our not having a sufficiency of iron-mines in this island, that nature has furnished us with, but to our not having made the proper use of; nor is it owing to our not having waste and barren enough for furnishing us with as much cord-wood as we could have occasion if all the lands we have of that kind were turned into coppices; but it is owing to the high interest money was at, and the low price lands sold for in this island in former ages. This made every man who had got, or saved a sum of money, apply it to the purchase of more land, instead of applying it for improving to the use of the lands he was possessed of. Another reason is, that most of our waste and barren lands were, and too many of our commons are many miles in extent. But that the interest of money is so low, and the price of lands so high, and the dividing of commons so easy, we may reasonably hope, that our home-produce of iron will annually increase, if not prevented by such a law as is now contended for.

Then, as to the quality of the iron in our home-produce, it is certain we have not yet found in this island any iron so proper for converting into steel as that which comes from Sweden, especially that sort of Swedish iron called *Organs*. But who can tell what may hereafter be expected, when more iron mines are opened in the northern parts of this island, some of which are pretty near in the same situation with the iron mines of Sweden, and even now furnished with sufficient quantities of wood, as well as rivers proper



motion to mills or engines; and being lately freed the people of those from the vassalage, or rather bondage they were under, it will probably give them a spirit of industry and improvement; therefore no man can pretend to say, that we may not, by means of our own produce, be able, in a few years, to prevent our having any occasion to import iron either from Sweden or

can we expect to be ever able to do so by permitting the importation of iron, duty free, from America? B With respect to the Swedish iron, it is certain we cannot thereby prevent our being under a necessity of having it; because all the iron hitherto brought from America has been found to be of a softer quality, and more unfit for converting into tools, than most sorts of our home-produced tools, and consequently for making our plates, and several other things necessary in shipbuilding, we are obliged to the use of Swedish iron. Therefore permitting the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, can no D interfere with the Swedish iron; or with our importation of iron from that country.

Then, with respect to the iron from Russia, it is certain, that in Russia, lands are had as cheap, and wood for charcoal may be had at as small a charge, as E can be had in any of our plantations in America; and as to the wages of labour, and the charge of maintaining them, both are much less in Russia than in any of our plantations, and the freight and insurance upon goods brought from F Edinburgh are much lower than upon iron brought from any port in America, which is occasioned not only by the difference of the run, that from America bears at least twice as far as that from Edinburgh, but also because most of our ships go out in ballast to America, and are loaded with the bulky goods of G that country. It is therefore impossible to suppose, that American iron can ever be sold in this country near so cheap as Russian iron may be sold, even supposing the former should be permitted to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom; H consequently it can no way interfere with the Russian iron, or any way diminish the importation of iron from that country, especially as the Russian iron, tho' not so good as that of Sweden, is nevertheless found to be harder, and more fit for being converted into steel, than the iron ei-

ther of this island, or of our plantations in America.

What iron then is it with which we can suppose the American iron to interfere? With no sort of iron but that of our home-produce, and with this it will interfere so much, that we have great reason to apprehend its putting an end, in a short time, to all the iron works now carried on in this kingdom, and reducing to beggary the many families that are now supported by our iron works. If this should be the consequence, it would be attended with many other fatal consequences to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, as well as to the improvement of our waste and barren lands, which consequences must appear evident to every one who considers the many advantages we now reap from our iron works; and C it would probably increase rather than diminish the price of all sorts of iron in this country; for the moderate price it is now sold for, is chiefly owing to the rivalry between our home-produce, and our importation, but if an end were put to the former, the whole of the material D would come into the hands of our merchants and factors, who would certainly make an advantage of their finding themselves without a rival.

Those who have not examined the circumstances of the iron trade, and of the several countries where it is produced, may think it chimerical to apprehend, that the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, would put an end to all the iron works now established in this kingdom; but those who have duly considered all these circumstances must be of a very different opinion. The original establishment of most of our iron works was owing to the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, and their continuance is now owing to the continuance of that duty. The duty now payable upon all foreign iron imported amounts to above 20l. per cent. upon the prime cost of the iron purchased either in Sweden or Russia, and the far greatest part of this duty has been payable ever since the year 1690, tho' it has since received some additions, and, in the 21st of his present majesty's reign, one shilling per pound sterling, as valued in the book of rates, was added to all former duties, by an act of that year. This must be allowed to be a very heavy duty, and it is this alone that has enabled our people to open and work so many iron mines in this island: It is this alone that enables them to continue any such works; for the price of



of labour in this country has of late years so much increased, and now so far exceeds that in Sweden or Russia, that it would be impossible to work any iron mines in this island, if iron could be imported from either of those countries, duty free, or upon paying but a small duty; because in Siberia, where the Russian iron is produced, the wages and victuals of a labourer is but about a penny sterling a day, and even in Sweden they do not much exceed that value.

Now, with regard to the American iron, the price of labour in all mechanical employments exceeds, it is true, in most of our colonies and plantations, the price of such labour in this country; but as to what is properly called hard labour, such as that of working in mines, the price of it is not so high in any part of America as it is in this country, because such labour is wholly performed by their slaves, whose labour never costs the proprietor any thing but the purchase money, or rather the interest thereof yearly, and the scanty allowance of coarse victuals they are allowed for their support. This interest and allowance will, it is true, amount to more yearly than a labouring man may be had for, in the mines of Sweden or Russia, but it will not amount to near so much as a labouring man will cost the proprietors of any of our iron mines in this island; consequently we must reckon, that tho' the price of labour in the iron mines of America, exceeds the price of labour in the iron mines of Sweden or Russia, yet it is not near so high as the price of labour in the iron mines of this island; which advantage, of itself alone, would, if there were none other, enable the proprietors of the iron mines of America to undersell those of this country: But this is far from being the only advantage: The lands in America are much cheaper than those in this island; and wood they may have in sufficient quantities for the charge of fetching it from those who are obliged to grub it up for the sake of clearing their lands. To this we must add, that the iron mines in America may be much more easily wrought than those in Great-Britain, because they generally lie near the surface of the ground, and consequently do not require near so much labour.

From all these advantages we may with certainty conclude, that if both pig and bar-iron be allowed to be imported from America into every part of this island, free of all duty, it will be impossible to continue working any of the iron mines

that are now open in Great-Britain, much more to open any new ones necessary consequence of which will be that all the coppices which are now cut and preserved for the sake of producing cord-wood, will be grubbed up, and this will greatly injure our leather trade, and considerably lessen the production of timber trees in this island. These consequences were foreseen in the year 1695, when the importation of Irish iron was freed from the impost of the year 1690; for tho' the parliament then resolved to favour the opening and working of iron mines in Ireland, yet they took care not to extend their favour so far as to render it prejudicial to our own produce, and therefore they extended their favour only to an exemption from the impost of 1690, but left Irish iron still subject to all former duties; and to this day all Irish iron pays a very heavy duty upon its importation into this kingdom, tho' near so heavy as that which is paid upon the importation of foreign iron. We cannot appear very strange, will not our fellow subjects in Ireland have reason to take it ill, that we should allow American iron to be imported into every part of this kingdom, free of all duty, and continue their iron subject to a very heavy duty upon its being imported into any part of this island? And yet no one will deny that we can or ought to permit Irish iron to be imported duty free, because of the multitude of taxes imposed upon the people of this kingdom, we have so much enhanced the price of all the necessaries as well as conveniencies of life, that it is impossible for our poor to subsist, and frequently impossible for them to sell their labour, at so cheap a rate, as the people may do in every other part of the British dominions; the necessary consequence of which is, that no manufacture or produce of this kingdom can be sold so cheap as the people of every other part of the British dominions may sell the same for, the manufactures or produce of our country.

Thus, from what is premised, it is evident, that the law now contended for will no way lessen the importation of iron from Sweden or Russia, but must entirely put an end to the producing of any iron from the iron mines of this kingdom. Until it has produced this effect, it will occasion a trifling reduction in the price of iron, but as soon as our Americans find that all our British iron mines are shut up, they will then set what price they please upon their iron, so that this law will



rather raise than reduce the price of iron to our manufacturers; and consequently from the very maxim upon which application is founded, it must appear that no such law ought to be enacted.

To this it was replied as follows: The question now under consideration has something in it of a very extraordinary nature, almost every argument that has been advanced against it, furnisheth us with an argument in its favour. I shall most readily grant, that however valuable the manufacture of any rough material may be, when it can be produced in this island, in sufficient quantities, and at such a price as is consistent with the preservation of the manufacture, we ought to encourage our home-produce, but then that encouragement ought to be by a bounty, rather than a duty upon importation, because the smallest duty may encourage foreigners to sell us, and at last to worm us out of the manufacture, and this ought to be specially guarded against, when the manufacture vastly exceeds the value of the rough material, which is the case in almost every manufacture of iron. But when the manufacture is much more valuable than the produce, and the material cannot be produced in this island in sufficient quantities, and at such a price as is consistent with the preservation of the manufacture, surely we ought to admit a free importation from any other part of the British dominions, nay, we ought to admit a free importation from foreign countries, rather than lose the manufacture, and that even tho' we should thereby put an end to the producing of any of that material in this island. It is upon this principle that we have not only admitted of a free importation, but have granted a bounty upon the importation of naval stores from our plantations in America, and yet no one ever doubted that naval stores might be produced in the south part of this island; but our lands and our hands may be employed to better purpose, we could not furnish this sort of home-produce at so cheap a rate as it might be had in foreign countries, and therefore, for the sake of shipbuilding and navigation, we have not only neglected, but discouraged any sort of home-produce, by granting a bounty upon its importation from America. And, upon the same principle, if it could be made appear, that a free importation of bar-iron from America would put an end to our home-produce of that useful and necessary material, it would be a sufficient reason against our per-

mitting any free importation of that material from America, especially considering the heavy duty upon the importation of it from any foreign country.

This duty has been so high, and the iron of our home-produce has bore a price so much above what such iron is sold for in other countries, ever since the year 1690, that I am really surprized, how our people have been able to preserve, much more how they have been able to improve and increase the manufacture of that material. Their success, indeed, is in part owing to the vigour, the diligence, the ingenuity, and the dexterity of our labourers and artificers in iron; but it is chiefly owing to that inattention to trade and manufactures which has prevailed among our neighbours ever since the revolution. Most of them are now awakened out of their lethargy, and instead of exporting their rough materials, as we formerly did our wool, they are endeavouring to get them manufactured as well as produced at home. In this contention we must take every possible method for lowering the price of the material to our manufacturers, otherwise we must, in a few years, lose the manufacture, and instead of furnishing our neighbours, we shall be furnished by them, with all the fine toys and utensils made of iron or steel. In such a case could we expect, that any new iron mines would be opened in this island? Could we expect that those we have now open, would continue so for any time, unless they could sell their iron cheaper than they do at present? For if they could not, and if manufactures of iron should be set up in Sweden and Russia, we should have all sorts of iron utensils imported from thence, either openly or clandestinely, and sold cheaper, even tho' they had paid the duty, than any such utensils made here could be sold; and if our coarse, as well as fine iron utensils should be all or mostly imported, what could the undertakers of our iron mines do with the iron they produced?

We are therefore in danger of losing not only the manufacture, but the produce of iron, unless we can procure it at a cheaper rate for our manufacturers than they can have it at present; and there is no way of doing this, but by diminishing the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, or by rendering it necessary for the undertakers of the iron mines in this island to sell their iron cheaper than they have done for some years past. How are we to do this? Surely, the most proper



per method is to give them a rival, by permitting a free importation of all sorts of iron from our plantations in America; for that our home-made iron may be sold cheaper than it is at present, is, I think, demonstrable, because we had iron made in England ages before the year 1690, as is evident from an act of the 28th of Edward the Third, by which it was enacted, That no iron made in England should be exported. If then the undertakers of our iron mines could sell their iron as cheap, or near as cheap as foreign iron could be sold here before the year 1690, when the duty upon foreign iron did not amount to 5l. per cent. what a monstrous profit must these undertakers have had ever since the duty on foreign iron has amounted to above 20l. per cent. for our large annual importations of foreign iron, since that time, is a manifest proof, that they have hitherto exacted as high a price for the iron they made, as the foreign iron imported has been sold for.

We have therefore no reason to apprehend, that our granting a free importation to American iron will lessen the quantity of our home-produce, but it will lessen the profit of the producers, by obliging them to sell their iron cheaper than they do at present, and this will lessen the importation of foreign iron, or oblige foreigners to sell us their iron at a cheaper rate, either of which will be a national advantage, and a great relief, as well as encouragement to our iron manufactures. But the publick interest has seldom any great influence either upon the judgment, or the will of men, when it stands in opposition to their private interest; therefore I am not at all surprized to find our iron producers zealous against allowing American iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom. I have the charity to believe, that most of them are misled in their judgment, and really apprehend that such a free importation will put an end to our making or producing any iron here at home; but to imagine that American iron can ever be sold in this kingdom, at a cheaper rate than our home-produce can be sold, is an imagination that can enter into no man's head who knows any thing of the circumstances of our plantations in America. In all of them it is well known, that labour of all kinds, hard as well as mechanical, is much dearer than it is in this country; and if a man there employs his own slaves, he must reckon in his charge much more than the common interest of the money he pays for them, for he must

reckon the interest at what the French call *à fonds perdu*, because as soon as the slave dies, or runs away, he loses his principal money, and this sort of interest is in all countries much higher than the common, especially when the money is laid out upon the purchase of an annuity for the life of another person. Then let us consider, that the common interest of money in all our plantations, is 8 or 10l. per cent. per ann. consequently no man will in that country, employ his money in any branch of trade, unless he can make 10 or 14l. per cent. of his money annually. Whereas, in this country, the common interest of money is not now above 3 or 4l. per cent. upon good security, and therefore a man may here be very well satisfied if he can make 8l. per cent. of his money yearly, in any branch of trade. This must always give a great advantage to the adventurers in our iron mines here at home; and a third advantage is, the great expence of freight and insurance, which must always lie heavy upon our American mine-adventurer, especially in time of war.

It is from hence evident, that our granting a free importation to American iron can no other way interfere with our home-produce, than by obliging our iron mine adventurers, here at home, to content themselves with a moderate profit, and so far, I hope, it will interfere, because it will by that means make both our home-produce, and our American produce, interfere more with our importation of foreign iron, than either of them do at present. But, say the opposers of the measure, neither our home-produce, nor our American produce, can interfere with the Swedish iron, because neither of them can be converted into steel. Will any one say, that we import no Swedish iron, but what is converted into steel? Is it known, that large quantities of the iron we import from Sweden, are converted into the most common uses, to uses that both our home-made and American iron are fit for, and would be converted to, if we had a sufficient quantity of either at a less price than Swedish iron can be sold for? Would it not then be a great favour to the nation, if by means of our American iron, we could free ourselves from the necessity of having any iron from Sweden but what was to be converted into steel?

Again, we are told, by these gentlemen, that American iron cannot interfere with the Russian, because it cannot be sold so cheap. Is not this a contradiction?



terms? They allow that great quantities of iron are now made and sold in Great-Britain: They must then allow, that our home-made iron is sold at least as cheap as Russia iron can now be sold in this kingdom. But they say, that if American iron be imported, duty free, it will be sold here so much cheaper than our home-made iron, that it will put an end to our home produce. Surely, if American iron is to be sold cheaper than our home-made iron is now sold, which is now sold as cheap as Russia iron can be sold, then our American iron will be sold cheaper than Russia iron is now sold in this kingdom, consequently it must interfere with the Russian iron, and will supply, in some measure, its place, unless the Russians lower the price of their iron, in either of which cases the free importation of American iron would be an advantage to this nation.

As I have shewn, that we have no reason for apprehending, that the free importation of American iron would put an end to our home-produce, I have no great occasion to take notice of that pannick which our leather manufacturers have been thrown into by our iron mine adventurers. The foundation they have laid for this is a scarcity of bark for the tanning of leather, which they say would be the necessary consequence if an end were put to our working any iron mines in this kingdom, because all the coppices which are now preserved for the producing of cord-wood, would then be grubbed up. At the same time they told us, that these coppices generally grow upon dry barren lands, which are not fit for tillage, but that the pasture is rather improved by the coppice. Now I should be glad to know, what could tempt a gentleman to be at the expence of grubbing up his coppice, if it improves the pasture, and he could make no other use of the ground on which it was produced: the wood would always be worth something, especially in countries where there is no great plenty of coal, and the timber growing thereon, would always be worth more than a supply of pocket money to him and his heirs; therefore, we may reasonably suppose, that if there were not much as an iron mine worked in Great-Britain, no one coppice would be grubbed up, unless it be such as grow upon a rich soil, which might, with advantage to the owner, as well as the landlord, be turned to the producing of corn instead of cord-wood; consequently our tanners have not shadow of reason for the pannick they have been artfully thrown into, especially

as the planting and propagating both of coppices and timber trees, is now become a prevailing and a laudable humour among the landed gentlemen of this island.

I shall conclude with concurring in one opinion with my antagonists: They say, it is possible that we may hereafter find a sort of iron in Great-Britain that is hard enough to be converted into steel: I shall grant that the thing is possible; but surely we shall make this possibility approach nearer to a probability, if we add to our search that extensive country now belonging to Great-Britain in America; and this we shall do, if we encourage the opening and working of iron mines in that country, by granting their iron a free importation into this kingdom.

These were the chief arguments made use of by the two contending parties, upon this question, and from these the reader will see, that it was a question not only of very great importance, but of very difficult determination. Accordingly it was most maturely and deliberately considered by the house, and all proper lights called for, so that it was the 15th of March before the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said petition from Bristol, and the many other petitions relating to this affair, which had all been referred to the said committee; on which day a great number of persons were ordered to attend, in order to be examined as to the several disputed facts, and the following papers and accounts were ordered to be referred to the said committee, viz.

1. The account of the quantity of iron imported into England, from foreign countries, from Christmas, 1749, to Jan. 5, 1756, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each country, and each year.

2. The account of the quantity of pig and bar-iron, which had been imported from the British colonies in America, from Christmas, 1749, to January 5, 1756, distinguishing each year, and each colony, and how much in pig, and how much in bar.

3. The copies of the several reports made to the commissioners of the navy, by the officers of his majesty's yards, of the trials of iron imported from the plantations, which was presented to the house, March 10, 1736.

4. The account of the imports and exports from and to Sweden, for ten years last past, distinguishing each year, and each species of goods, which was presented to the house, Jan. 15, 1747.

5. The



5. The account of the quantity of iron imported for ten years last, from the British colonies in America, distinguishing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and distinguishing how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was presented to the house, Feb. 5, 1749.

6. The account of the exports to and from Sweden, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years last past, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, distinguishing each year, and each species of goods, which was presented to the house, Feb. 8, 1749.

7. The account of the quantity of iron imported into that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years last past, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, from the British colonies in America, distinguishing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and distinguishing also how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was presented to the house, Feb. 26, 1749.

And 8, the account of the imports and exports from and to Russia, for seven years last past, which was presented to the house, April 9, 1750.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE, for many years, taken in the London Magazine, as do many of my intimate acquaintance, in preference to any other, and knowing no better way to communicate a few thoughts to the publick, it would much oblige several of us to see the following inserted in your next. Feb. 9, 1758.

I am, &c.

A COUNTRYMAN.

THE dearness of corn has, of late, employed many able pens in order to point out the causes thereof, and, I think, they seem generally to agree, that it is owing to a combination among the farmers, mealmen, and bakers; but that it should affect the whole nation seems strange, and must be deep laid, for it is impossible they should all be acquainted, or correspond with one another: Would it not be more reasonable to suppose, that the crops have been deficient? It is well known, that, for several years past, corn has been conveyed from the eastern parts of the nation, to the west and north, where it grew dear first, as Bristol, Liverpool, and other places, where there was a great scarcity; and

they would have suffered very much had it not been for such supplies. The business of the merchant is to convey goods from one place to another, when they think it will pay for so doing; but the riots and mobs which we have had, has rendered this very dangerous as to corn and flour: Few care to be concerned in it by river or land. Had the mobs been carefully suppressed, and their chiefs punished, as they deserved, early enough, there would not so much of it have appeared: But instead thereof, some have encouraged them under hand, who should have known better: For there are instances known, that makes it very probable it would not have ended with the destruction of the mills, and the dealers in corn, and therefore I think well worthy the notice of the legislature.

And now I shall take a little notice of what appeared in the Magazine of January last, under the name of Britannicus. (See p. 5.)

His first article, That nothing but a real scarcity of corn ought to make it dear, is granted.

His second, That there was a general good crop throughout the kingdom last year is denied, and left to time to determine; it was short of it, and we were obliged to begin upon it very early, as appeared plain by the little old wheat that was any where seen after harvest; the stock was generally out, and had it not been an early harvest, and a quantity of foreign wheat been brought in, the city of London in particular, I believe, would have wanted bread.

His third, That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year when the harvest is tolerably good, as will serve all its inhabitants two, is denied (I suppose he means grows in one year when the crop is good, not the harvest) for it may be a good harvest, and a bad crop. He scarce writes intelligibly: This is a vulgar error; for, according to calculations that have been made, it is far from the truth; a small deficiency, or a small matter to spare, makes a great difference in the price at the latter end of the year.

His fourth I take to be answered as above.

His fifth is a conclusion drawn from false premises.

The truth is this: There is very little corn in hand but what the farmers have; the mealmen and bakers have but little, nor will have but little when so dear. It is a rule, with the general part of them, to keep as little in their hands as possible



at such times : The farmers have it, and they know their own interest and strength. If the markets fall they delay till they oblige a compliance. What is to be done in such a case as this ? To make a law to force them to sell, when they are not willing, seems impracticable ; they design, for the most part, to sell it all by harvest, but are determined to have a good price for it as long as they can. And who would not were it their own case ?

Next, his scheme for a register-office will be of no service, unless a law is made to oblige the farmers to thrash and sell ; B a thing, I dare say, the parliament will not do. I know of but two things that can sink the price, either a good crop of our own, or corn brought into the nation : The ports are now open, but if the price will not answer, the most effectual way would be to allow a bounty upon it. C

The laws against engrossers, forestallers, and regrators, he desires to be explained. If I am rightly informed, a law now in force, gives any man liberty to buy wheat, and lay it up as he pleases, when under 48s. per quarter, and eight gallons measure. Forestallers I know of D none ; buying by sample is not forestalling : The words of the act are, buying it as it is coming to market, by land or by water. Regrators I believe there are.

Of what consequence is it to the publick, whether corn is sold by sample, or otherwise, by weight or by measure : It E would be very troublesome to weigh all, especially on board the vessels : A plenty or a scarcity will have its weight, and it is not in the power of man to prevent it.

To establish markets in several parts of the city, as is now talked of, will only increase the charges, if care be not taken, F and bad will be made worse, for it must fall on the consumer. If men are let alone, they will assemble themselves in the most convenient places, and there cannot be a better than the present corn market in London, handy for the vessels that come up the river ; and there it G must be.

Next comes Christianus (see p. 6.) in a terrible rage, calls names, and proves nothing. I think he did wrong in assuming a name so much like that of Christian, when he has so little of the nature of it in him. The dealers in corn dare stand H forth to the world with their characters in opposition to him. And I desire to ask him a few questions. What is the reason that all sorts of grain is dear ? Wheat, barley, malt, oats, beans, pease, and rye, all these are as dear in proportion as March, 1758.

wheat ; meat also is dear. Is there then a general combination of these people too ?

Are all mankind bent upon the ruin of their fellow-creatures, and to devour one another like canibals ? A corrupt age indeed ! Did Christianus ever read history ? Did he ever hear of famines ? What made them ? Are all the dealers in corn equally guilty, or are some innocent ? Let those that are guilty of the breach of the law suffer the law : Let informations be given against the aggressors, if they can be found. It seems they are worse than highwaymen, housebreakers, or canibals ; no rank of beings bad enough to compare these men with. Let Christianus consider these things seriously, and give his answer becoming a man and a christian, and not in such Billingsgate language. I would have him know, that the dealers in corn abhor and detest the character of oppressors of the poor, and have done all in their power to keep down the price ; gone to market to buy, and come back without, many times, in hopes it would be cheaper, till such times as they had none to use, or to supply their customers with, and forced to comply at last. Nor can man point out to them any way for reducing the price, which they have not made use of. It is a common thing for people out of the corn trade, that have money, to buy wheat and lay it up when cheap, and when the price advances, sell it out again. Those granaries, so used, are now all empty, the publick have had it, and it is consumed. It sometimes pleases God to visit with a scarcity, for reasons best known to himself, and they that have examined the price of corn for a great many years back, can see that it is so. Upon a scarcity it gets dear for a year or two, and then plenty makes it cheap again : The best remedy is patience. There is an old proverb, " When the hills feed the vales, corn is dear ; when the vales feed the hills corn is cheap." This is a certain truth in regard to this nation. We have now had a very fine seed time, abundance of wheat sown, the land in curious order, which it has not been for several years past, so that I think I can foretel there will soon be an alteration ; I expect corn will be cheap again in a few years, and men no honestier than they now are.

I cannot well dismiss this subject without taking some notice of a wonderful pamphlet, entitled, *Poison Detected, &c.* (See our last Vol, p. 500.) Had that author designed it for publick use, he should have wrote it



more intelligibly: I do not think him ignorant, as some of the rest are that write about corn, I believe him to be something else. This I know, he has made a strange confusion in the bakers trade, and the people are very much afraid of being poisoned. It is a common thing with the mealmen to provide sieves, skreens, and engines, of different sorts, to clean the wheat after the farmers have done with it, to make it as nice as possible for the eater; and that the baker should fill it with filth afterwards seems strange. His lime and chalk is no other than hard, stale flour, which frequently is beat to pieces, and dressed over again, and is a very valuable commodity when wheat is new and unsound: This some ignorant people have taken for chalk, and it is almost as hard. Alum is frequently used, and while the goodness of bread is determined by the whiteness, it will be used. His dead men's bones I know nothing of. In an age of such credulity as this, when great numbers can assemble to see a man get into a bottle, this pamphlet may have some weight, but in no other.

I sincerely believe there are some bakers that use no alum, nor any thing else but the true ingredients; and notwithstanding they are so much abused, called oppressors of the poor, and charged with other vile practices, they are great sufferers in their circumstances, and some of them very much puzzled to keep on trade.

There seems, just now, a great inclination in people to buying their own corn, and grinding it with these new invented hand-mills, lest they should be poisoned or cheated: I would advise all my friends to stand still a little, for they will soon have an opportunity to buy one cheap, second hand.

[We insert this letter of our correspondent, as a proof of our impartiality; and we are not without hope, if he has fallen into any error, that he will be speedily answered.]

*Account of the Massacre at Glencoe, in Scotland, tending to clear King William from the Guilt of that Transaction. From Dr. Smollet's History of England.*

“AS the Highlanders were not yet totally reduced, the earl of Braidalbin undertook to bring them over, by distributing sums of money among their chiefs; and fifteen thousand pounds were remitted from England for this purpose. The Clans being informed of this remittance, suspected that the earl's design was

to appropriate to himself the best part of the money, and when he began to trade with them made such extravagant demands, that he found his scheme impracticable. He was therefore obliged to refund the sum he had received; and he resolved to wreak his vengeance, with the first opportunity, on those who had frustrated his intention. He who thwarted his negotiation was Macdonald of Glencoe; and his opposition arose from a private circumstance, which ought to have had no effect upon a treaty that regarded the publick weal. Macdonald plundered the lands of Braidalbin during the course of hostilities; and this nobleman insisted upon being indemnified his losses, from the other's share of money which he was employed to distribute. The Highlander not only refused to acquiesce in these terms, but, by his influence among the Clans, defeated the whole scheme, and the earl in revenge devoted him to destruction. King William had, by proclamation, offered amnesty to all those who had been in arms against him, provided they would submit and take the oaths by a certain date, and this was prolonged to the end of the present year, with a denunciation of military execution against those who should hold out after the end of December. Macdonald, intimidated by this declaration, repaired, on the very last day of the month, to Fort William, and desired that the oaths might be tendered to him by Colonel Hill, governor of that fortress. As the officer was not vested with the power of a civil magistrate, he refused to administer them; and Macdonald set out immediately for Inverary, the county town of Fynesshire. Tho' the ground was covered with snow, and the weather intensely cold, he travelled with such diligence, that in a short term prescribed by the proclamation, but one day elapsed when he reached his place, and addressed himself to Sir Colin Campbell, sheriff of the county, who, in consideration of his disappointment at Fort William, was prevailed upon to administer the oaths to him and his adherents. Then they returned to their habitations in the valley of Glencoe, with full confidence of being protected by the government, to which they had so solemnly submitted.

Braidalbin had represented Macdonald at court as an incorrigible rebel, and a ruffian inured to bloodshed and rapine, who would never be obedient to the laws of his country, nor live peaceably under any sovereign. He observed that he



1758. no regard to the proclamation; and proposed that the government should sacrifice him to the quiet of the kingdom, extirpating him, with his family and dependents, by military execution. His advice was supported by the suggestions of other Scottish ministers; and the king, whose chief virtue was not humanity, issued a warrant for the destruction of the unhappy people, tho' it does not appear that he knew of Macdonald's submission. An order for this barbarous execution, signed and countersigned by his majesty's own hand, being transmitted to the master of Stair, secretary for Scotland, he sent particular directions to Levenston, who commanded the troops in that kingdom, to put the inhabitants of Glencoe to the sword, charging him to make no prisoners, that the scene might be more terrible. In the month of February, Campbell, of Glenlyon, by virtue of an order from major Duncanson, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of soldiers belonging to Argyll's Highland regiment, on pretence of paying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money. When Macdonald demanded whether they came as friends or enemies, he answered as friends, and promised upon his honour, that neither he nor his people should sustain the least injury. In consequence of this declaration, he and his men were received with the most cordial hospitality, and lived fifteen days with the men of the valley, in all the appearance of the most unreserved friendship. At length the fatal period approached: Macdonald and Campbell having passed the day together, parted about seven in the evening, with mutual professions of the warmest affection. The younger Macdonald, perceiving the guards doubled, began to suspect some treachery, and communicated his suspicion to his brother; but neither he nor the father would harbour the least doubt of Campbell's sincerity; nevertheless, the two young men went forth privately to make further observations. They overheard the common soldiers say they liked not the work; that tho' they would have willingly fought the Macdonalds of the Glen fairly in the field, they held it base to murder them in cool blood, but that their officers were answerable for the treachery. When the youths hastened back to apprise their father of the impending danger, they saw the house already surrounded; they heard the discharge of muskets, the shrieks of women and children, and, being destitute of arms, se-

cured their own lives by immediate flight. The savage ministers of vengeance had entered the old man's chamber, and shot him thro' the head. He fell down dead in the arms of his wife, who died next day, distracted by the horror of her husband's fate. The laird of Auchintrinken, Macdonald's guest, who had three months before this period submitted to the government, and at this very time had a protection in his pocket, was put to death without question. A boy of eight years, who fell at Campbell's feet, imploring mercy, and offering to serve him for life, was stabbed to the heart by one Drummond, a subaltern officer. Eight and thirty persons suffered in this manner, the greater part of whom were surprized in their beds, and hurried into eternity before they had time to implore the divine mercy. The design was to butcher all the males under seventy that lived in the valley, the number of whom amounted to two hundred: But some of the detachments did not arrive soon enough to secure the passes; so that one hundred and sixty escaped. Campbell, having perpetrated this brutal massacre, ordered all the houses to be burned, made a prey of all the cattle and effects that were found in the valley, and left the helpless women and children, whose fathers and husbands he had murdered, naked and forlorn, without covering, food, or shelter, in the midst of the snow that covered the whole face of the country, at the distance of six long miles from any inhabited place. Distracted with grief and horror, surrounded with the shades of night, shivering with cold, and appalled with the apprehension of immediate death from the swords of those who had sacrificed their friends and kinsmen, they could not endure such a complication of calamities, but generally perished in the waste, before they could receive the least comfort or assistance. This barbarous massacre, performed under the sanction of king William's authority, tho' it answered the immediate purpose of the court, by striking terror into the hearts of the Jacobite Highlanders, excited the horror of all those who had not renounced every sentiment of humanity, and produced such an aversion to the government, as all the arts of a ministry could never totally surmount. A detail of the particulars was published at Paris with many exaggerations; and the Jacobites did not fail to expatiate upon every circumstance, in domestick libels, and private conversation. The king, alarmed at the outcry which was raised upon this occasion,



occasion, ordered an enquiry to be set on foot, and dismissed the master of Stair from his employment of secretary: He likewise pretended, that he had subscribed the order amidst a heap of other papers, without knowing the purport of it; but, as he did not severely punish those who had made his authority subservient to their own cruel revenge, the imputation stuck fast to his character; and the Highlanders, tho' terrified into silence and submission, were inspired with the most implacable resentment against his person and administration."

*A KING dies of GRIEF for the Loss of his WIFE.*

**I**N the Abbé de Marigny's History of the Arabians, lately translated and published, we have an account of a very remarkable casualty, which was attended with as remarkable a consequence.

The historian, after giving an account of the warlike exploits of the Saracens, during the short reign of Yezid the Second, who was the 14th Caliph, adds as follows:

"Whilst the Caliph's generals were earnestly labouring to maintain the glory of the nation, at the head of numerous armies, that prince, who was naturally indolent and sensual, passed his time with his women, and left to his courtiers the care of the state.

Amongst the women, his usual companions were two, for whom he entertained a violent passion: The one was named Sélamah, the other Hababah. One day, when that prince was walking with them in a pleasant garden belonging to him, which lay near the Jourdan, he was diverting himself with throwing grape-stones at a distance, which Hababah caught in her mouth with great dexterity. (It must be observed, that the grapes of Palestine are much larger than those of Europe.) This sport continued some time, when at last one of the stones stuck in that fair favourite's throat, and choked her, so that she died in the Caliph's arms.

Yezid was afflicted beyond expression at this melancholy accident. Nothing was capable of diverting the excess of his grief; on the contrary, he indulged it more and more. Vain were the preparations they made to pay the last duty to the remains of that unfortunate woman, in order to take from out of his sight, the object of his grief; he would not permit them. He ordered her body to be carried to his chamber, where he shut himself up for eight whole days, to feast his eyes with that horrid spectacle. The stench of

the carcase, which filled the whole apartment, being insupportable to all that were obliged to attend there, the Caliph was forced to consent to its being removed, the representation of his officers, who declared they could not possibly serve him, he kept the body longer.

It was hoped that time, and the absence of the object, would put an end to his sorrows, but they became more excessive; and he was so unreasonable as to order the body of that woman to be taken out of the ground, and brought back to him. But no person would obey the order, and he dared not insist upon it. The violence of his affliction threw him into consumptive illness, of which, having languished a short time, he died, and according to his own command, was buried in the same grave with his beloved Hababah."

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

*St. James's-Street, March 4, 175*

S I R,

**T**HE extraordinary success of the Mahometan enthusiasm, and the rapid progress of their arms, makes the history, lately published, not only entertaining, but instructive; for from thence we may see the difference between a frugal, parsimonious, and virtuous people and a people that are selfish, extravagant and luxurious; and we may likewise see the advantage that troops who are actuated by a steady and warm principle of religion and virtue, whether true or false, have over troops who fight only for pay. With this view we read the Arabian history, and compare their character with the character of the Christians they had to contend with, we cannot be surprized either at the success of their enthusiasm, or the progress of their arms.

As to the character of the Arabian for some time after they began their conquests, we may judge of it from the account of the journey made by their Caliph, or king, Omar, from Medina to Jerusalem, to receive the surrender and submission of that famous city. Omar was only the second Caliph, or successor to Mahomet; and tho' it was but the 15th year from the time Mahomet had first begun, openly and avowedly, to propagate his enthusiasm, yet this his second success was, by that enthusiasm, and the virtue and courage it inspired, become sovereign of all Arabia, a great part of Syria and some part of Persia; and his general having besieged Jerusalem, and reduced it



the necessity of capitulating, the inhabitants insisted upon their being vouchsafed the honour of surrendering to the Caliph himself in person. Tho' this demand was a little whimsical, yet the Caliph, upon being informed thereof by his general, resolved, in order to save the blood of his subjects, as well as to save a city which the Mahometans had a great respect for, to comply with the request of the inhabitants, and for that purpose to undertake a journey from Medina to Jerusalem, of which journey, and his behaviour, both upon the road and at Jerusalem, the historian gives us the following account, viz.

Omar appointed Ali to be regent during his absence, and forthwith began his journey with a very small retinue, and with an equipage in no wise resembling the vain-glorious pageantry of the ancient Persians, so remarkable in history for their luxury and effeminacy.

The Caliph was mounted on a sorrel-coloured camel, which also carried two bags; the one containing unsodden rice\*, wheat in the grain; in the other were some fruits. He bore also with him a wooden vessel filled with water, and a staff, which was only made of wood. When he halted to rest himself, as well as to take some food, his repast was soon ready: The Caliph caused the provisions which had brought to be served out, and his fellow-travellers eat with him out of the same dish. For so plain an appearance, it would have been difficult (if we consider however the present manners and customs amongst us) to have discerned the sovereign of an immense country, and the conqueror of the Greeks. But the Mussulmen of those days, who were far from being captivated with the tinsel of pomp and outward shew, chose their Caliphs only on account of their courage, their virtue, and their love for the publick good.

The plain and humble figure which he made in his progress, gained him respect in all places thro' which he passed. In many parts they even intreated he should stop, and give his opinion in matters relating to the state, as well as private persons.

Amongst others, a complaint having been exhibited before him against a man who had married two sisters (such kind of marriage had for a long time been very prevalent amongst the Arabians, but the prophet had absolutely prohibited them in the Alcoran) the Caliph caused the accused person to be brought before him, and commanded, that in obedience to

Mahomet's law, he should quit one of his wives. The man, against whom the sentence was pronounced, made bitter complaints on that account; he openly murmured against the Mussulman doctrine, and even said he was sorry, to the last degree, he had ever embraced it. The Caliph in a rage struck him over the head with his staff, and said, "What, dost thou dare to revile Ishmaelism, which is the religion of God, of his angels, and of his apostles? Know, that such as renounce it forfeit their heads."

This menace having silenced all complaints, nothing remained but for the husband to make his option, in obedience to the Caliph's decree: But as the person accused had an equal love for them both, he was at the greatest loss which to chuse. Omar therefore put an end to his uncertainty, by ordering lots to be cast, and as the lot fell thrice on the same woman, she was chosen, and the other dismissed.

As the Caliph continued his journey, he found several wretches bound fast to trees, and exposed to the heat of the sun, which is a terrible punishment in so hot a climate. Having enquired of them wherefore they had been condemned to undergo so rigorous a torment, they answered, they were poor debtors, unable to satisfy their creditors, for which cause their masters had treated them so cruelly. The Caliph ordered them to be immediately unbound, and having sent for those to whom they were indebted, he spoke these words: "Cease to torment these poor men, and do not require of them more than they can perform. For I have often heard the prophet say, do not make men suffer affliction; for such as afflict them in this world, will be punished in hell."

In a short time he passed another sentence relating to the conduct of an old man, who, having married a young wife, permitted a youth, who was his servant, to share with him the nuptial delights; and they had so contrived matters, as to enjoy her each his day. The Caliph having represented to him that such a commerce was in itself infamous, and that it was also expressly prohibited by the Alcoran, absolutely commanded the young man to cease his correspondence with the woman, and even threatened he would cause his head to be cut off, if he heard they acted contrary to his orders.

Having made several other necessary regulations during his progress, he arrived at last on the frontiers of Syria, and shortly afterwards went to the Arabian camp. The day after his arrival, he performed

\* This food is by the Arabs called *Sarwick*.



formed the morning service, and ended his prayer with an exhortation. He afterwards visited the camp, and abolished many evil customs which were taking root amongst the troops. He observed, in particular, that they were cloathed in garments of costly silk, which they had acquired by plundering the Christians. He was displeased at their luxury to so great a degree, that he instantly caused the guilty to be rigorously punished, and their cloaths to be torn in pieces. He was justly apprehensive, that their taste for dress and splendor, increasing by imperceptible degrees, would spoil the simplicity and modesty of the Mussulmen, and make them lukewarm as to religion.

So soon as news came to Jerusalem of the Caliph's arrival, they sent out deputies to compliment him, and, at the same time, to negotiate the articles of capitulation. After a few conferences, Omar, with his own hand, drew up the following writing, which served, as it were, for a model for all the capitulations afterwards granted by the Mussulmen to the Christians.

"The Christians shall build no new churches, either in the city or the adjacent territory. They shall not hinder the Mussulmen from entering their churches, either by day or by night. They shall open the doors of them to all passengers and travellers. If any Mussulman, being on a journey, shall come to their city and sojourn there, they shall entertain him, at their own expence, during the three first days after his arrival.

They shall not teach the Alcoran to their children; they shall not speak openly of their religion. They shall persuade no person to embrace it, and shall not hinder their kinsfolks from becoming Mussulmen.

They shall not be cloathed like the Mussulmen. They shall not wear turbans, or be shod like them; nor shall they part their hair in the same manner. They shall not speak the Arabian tongue, nor bear the same names.

They shall rise to shew respect to the Mussulmen, and continue standing till they are seated. They shall make use of no saddles for riding on horseback, and shall carry no arms. They shall sell no wine. They shall wear girdles. They shall erect no crosses on their churches, and shall carry none in the streets of the Mussulmen. They shall not ring their bells, but they may toll them. They shall make use of no servant who hath been in the service of a Mussulman."

These articles having been signed by

both parties, the Caliph made his entry into Jerusalem with a numerous retinue. The patriarch coming out to receive him, Omar asked him several questions, touching the antiquities of the city, and requested that he would shew him the finest churches. In the first he visited, he enquired whether he might not say his prayers there. The patriarch answered, that it was in his power to do what he thought fit; on which the Caliph forthwith left the church without praying. He was conducted, in like manner, to the other churches which were shewn him, and he did not stop till he came to the church of Constantine. After having curiously examined the beauty of that edifice, he fell on his knees upon the steps leading to the east door, and there continued some time in prayer.

When he had made an end, he arose, and said to the patriarch, "Doubtless you think my behaviour a little strange, but know, it was occasioned by my regard for you, with an intent that I might preserve to you the full possession of your churches; for had I once uttered my prayers therein, it would have been out of my power to secure them for you: The Mussulmen would have challenged and seized them on account of the right they claim of performing their devotions in those places where the Caliph has once prayed."

Omar foreseeing that the Arabians would consequently go at their pleasure to pray on the steps of Constantine's church, he called for the capitulation, and, with his own hand, added an article, importing, that the Mussulmen should not pray on the steps, or before the porches of any of the Christian churches, save only one at a time; and that the Muezzins, that is to say the common criers, who summoned people to prayers, should not stand at those places to call the Mahometans thither.

Omar having visited what was worthy attention in the newly-conquered city, desired they would shew him the spot on which Solomon had, in former days, erected a temple to the Lord: And he made choice of that place whereon to erect a stately mosque for performance of the Mahometan worship.

Historians in general relate an extraordinary act of the Caliph, which passed at the time they shewed him the stone, which (they said) served Jacob as a pillow, when he had the vision of the mystical ladder. The Christians had taken no care of the stone, or the place where it was fixed, insomuch that it was almost buried in filth.

Omar



Omar being greatly offended at the neglect they had shewn to so venerable a monument, resolved to cleanse the place himself. To which end he took up, in the flap of his robe, as much filth as it could contain, and carried it to some distance, where he threw it down. The Mussulmen who accompanied him, took a pride in following his example; and, in a few moments the stone, as well as the ground about it, were rendered tolerably clean. The Caliph then ordered his attendants to wash the stone, after which he fell on his knees and prayed. This incident is a manifest proof of the great veneration which the first Mussulmen shewed to the ancient patriarchs."

Now when we see the sovereign of a large and populous country travelling in such a simple primitive manner, to receive the submission of a great and famous city which his army had conquered; and, at the same time, shewing such a regard for justice and mercy, and for the religion he professed, and such a complacency and indulgence for those who dissented from him in the very fundamental of his religion, we may, I say, from hence, judge of the character of his subjects.

On the other hand, with regard to the character of the Asiatic Christians at that time, the same historian, after his account of the conquest of Antioch, has given it in these words:

"Those wicked Christians, who were equally corrupt both in heart and mind, had, for a long time, lost all love, and even all respect for religion. They made an open profession of Christianity, it is true, but were Christians only in name. They gave themselves up to the commission of every crime, and did not perform a single duty: And, blinded by their ill habits, which plunged them into a stupid insensibility, they thoughtlessly went on in the commission of their crimes, and seemed to be left unpunished, only that they might be a shame to the very Mahometans."

As this may contribute towards working a reformation among some wicked Christians of these our days, I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, and oblige

Yours, &c.

As Iceland, notwithstanding its being in the 65th Degree of northern Latitude, is famous for Vulcanos and fiery Eruptions from its Mountains, we shall, from the Author before-mentioned\*, give the following Account of one of them.

"IN the year 1726, in the parish of Norðerfjell a few shocks of an earth-

quake being felt, a great mountain called Krafla made a horrid and frightful rumbling noise, succeeded by thick smoke and fire that burst forth, and threw out stones and ashes, in a manner terrible to behold.

Two persons at that instant happened to be travelling along the foot of the mountain. The fire rushed about them; they were sorely frightened, and every moment expected to be consumed, but happily escaped unhurt. It being very calm weather the ashes and stones were not carried to any great distance, and, by this means, the adjacent country was not much damaged. This mountain continued burning for some time, abating at intervals, and then breaking out again. No earthquake was perceived, except some slight shocks before the fire began to rage. In the year 1728, from the flames that gushed out, the sulphureous earth in the mountain took fire, burnt for some time, and afterwards became a fluid, running in a slow stream down the south side of the hill, to the low land, as far as a great lake called Myvatne, of thirty-six English miles circumference, and eighteen from the mountain. The neighbouring inhabitants being apprehensive of the danger, moved away in the spring of 1729; and, the summer following, having stripped their churches and houses of all their timber, brought the same away with them. In the autumn of that year, the stream had reached, in the valley or low lands, the edge of the lake. It overflowed the three farms of Reikehlid, Groof, and Fagreness, and run all over the grounds belonging to them; it also passed round the church, which happily standing on higher ground, escaped. At last it took its course into the lake and made a horrible crackling and hissing. It continued still running till the year 1730, and then ceased of itself, probably for want of fuel to keep it alive. This running matter being afterwards congealed, looked like calcined stones. It is called by the natives Hraun. The inhabitants soon rebuilt their huts and churches. Reikehlid, with half its ground, was totally destroyed, but was soon after reinstated on a more convenient spot. As for the other two farms which suffered the same fate, no ground could be found near the place to rebuild them upon. The only damage sustained was in these farms; for not a living creature was hurt. The lake of Myvatne, into which this burning matter flowed, was filled up at the place where it emptied itself. Before this accident the water was there very deep, and was

\* See our Mag. for last month, p. 70.



was well stocked with a great many fish, especially small herrings; but, for a long time after, hardly any were seen: They avoided the place from an aversion to the sulphur, or perhaps died of the stench. At present they are as plenty as ever. This matter, as it ran slowly along, appeared like fluid metal, and probably consisted of melted brimstone, stones, and gravel; but it did not throughout its course set any of the earth on fire. Its flames were confined to the burning rock, which abounded with sulphur. The Icelanders call it the burning stone. This is the truth of what happened by the mountain of Krafle's taking fire. The same lasted four years. Since that time no fiery eruption of any kind appeared in the island. I spoke with a person who travelled in those parts, whilst this stuff was flowing. He said that it ran very even and quiet, that he went up to the edge of it, and lighted his pipe by it."

*Mr. FIELDING's PLAN of a Preservatory and Reformatory, for abandoned young Females.*

**H**E says, in his Introduction, "Infinites are the number of chairmen, porters, labourers, and drunken mechanics in this town, whose families are generally too large to receive even maintenance, much less education from the labour of their parents; and the lives of their fathers being often shortened by their intemperance, a mother is left with many helpless children, to be supplied by her industry, whose resource for maintenance is either the wash-tub, green-stall, or barrow. What must then become of the daughters of such women, where poverty and illiterateness conspire to expose them to every temptation? And they often become prostitutes from necessity, even before the passions can have any share in their guilt. And as beauty is not the particular lot of the rich more than the poor, many of the above-mentioned girls have often great advantages of person; and whoever will look amongst them will frequently see the sweetest features disguised by filth and dirt. These are the girls that the bawds clean and cloath for their wicked purposes. And this is done to such a degree, that, on a search night, when the constables have taken up near forty prostitutes, it has appeared, on their examination, that the major part of them have been of this kind, under the age of eighteen, many not more than twelve, and those, tho' so young, half eat up with the foul distemper. Who can say

that one of these poor children had been prostitutes thro' viciousness? No. They are young, unprotected, and of the female sex, therefore become the prey of the bawd and debauchee."

"To preserve these objects, and to reform others, who having been decoyed into vice, and from the miseries they suffer, are desirous to withdraw from that dreadful state, is my principal view in what I shall hereafter propose; tho' I am persuaded, if I can succeed in the former, there will be at least fewer to repent; for evils of all kinds in publick societies are only to be cured by being prevented: Remove the cause, and the effect must cease. The skilful surgeon, indeed, when applied to too late, finds amputation of a limb absolutely necessary to preserve the whole body; which very limb might itself have been preserved, had the same skill been earlier applied: And *veniens occurrere morbo*, is as good a maxim in politicks as in physick. The only difficulty I see in putting this plan in execution, is, the first expence; for, I hope in a few years, it will not only support itself, but prove a constant nursery for a body of useful domesticks, much wanted in this town. And as the evil it proposes to remedy, is grown to a most obnoxious height, and the wretches that occasion it are the objects of universal compassion, I doubt not, but it will receive an encouragement proportionable to the publick opinion of its utility; nor do I fear, but that in these my endeavours, I shall be honoured with the kind attention, the friendly approbation, and the generous assistance of the ladies, whose tender feelings will give them a much juster idea of the sufferings of these poor creatures, than any thing the warmest imagination can suggest; for really some of their cases, as Shakespear says, beggar all description."

*A PLAN of the Preservatory and Reformatory: Being a publick Laundry, intended to employ, breed up, and preserve the deserted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis; and also to reform those Prostitutes whom Necessity has drove into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue, and obtain an honest Livelihood, by severe Industry.*

*I. The Situation and Building.*

**T**HE building for the publick laundry should be situated, as near as possible, to the centre of the town, but in the fields, and should consist of one large quadrangle; the front building of which should



1758. should have a large lodge in the centre, divided into two rooms; one for the receiving secretary, and the other for the receiving matron. Over these two rooms should be a spacious committee-room, for the meeting of the fathers of this charity. The remaining part of the front, on each side, should be walled. The two sides of the quadrangle should be divided into schools, and bedchambers over them. The bottom of the building to be divided into washing-rooms and ironing-rooms over them. In the centre, the kitchen, brew-house, &c. Over it a chapel. Behind this quadrangle should be a large piece of ground or outlet, walled round, for the convenience of drying cloaths, exercise, &c. In one part of which should be built a small infirmary.

II. *The Objects to be taken in.*

Those girls that are to be received in this laundry, ought to be the daughters of the industrious poor, viz. Porters, labourers, servants, low mechanicks, soldiers, sailors, &c. from seven years of age to fifteen, *uncorrupted*, and free from blemish of constitution and intellects. Prostitutes, to be reformed, to be taken in at the age of twenty-three, and recoverable as to constitution. Poor girls put out apprentice by parish-officers from workhouses, may be received in this laundry, as they are generally placed in the worst of families, and seldom escape destruction.

III. *The Manner of taking them in.*

The girls all to be bound apprentice either for seven years, or till they are twenty-one, to the grand matron. The indentures of the prostitutes to be dated back, so that they might remain about three or four years in the laundry.

IV. *The Manner of their being employed.*

All the girls, under twelve years of age, to be employed in the reading-school, under a head matron, and proper assistants, for that immediate purpose, who are to teach them to read and learn them the first principles of plain-work, such as sewing, &c. and knitting. The girls, from twelve to sixteen years of age, to be in the real plain-work school, under a matron, and proper assistants, for that immediate purpose, who are to compleat them in the plain and housewifely knowledge of plain-work, knitting, and every other use of the needle, that may be necessary in a common useful servant, teaching them still to read, and instructing

them in the principles of religion. From sixteen, to the expiration of their apprenticeships, to be employed in the washing and ironing-schools, under matrons and assistants, for that immediate purpose. Out of these schools, a number of girls are daily to attend in the kitchen, under matrons and proper assistants, for that purpose, to instruct them in the knowledge of plain cookery, to roast, boil, brew, and bake. The reformed prostitutes to be employed, separate from the rest, according to their ages, in the severer offices of the household. And when any of these girls have served their time, to be cloathed and fixed in reputable families, as domestick servants; and reformed prostitutes, in more inferior families.

C V. *The Manner of furnishing this Laundry with Work.*

As many families have not the convenience of washing their linen at home, it is to be hoped they will send it to the publick laundry, where it will be got up in the greatest perfection, at a reasonable price, and returned with safety and regularity. Linen likewise to be made up, may be done with the same degree of care and exactness; for which purpose there must be a receiving secretary, and a receiving matron; the latter to take in the linen, and the former to take an exact account of it, according to a method to be fixed on.

VI. *The Method of putting this Scheme in Execution.*

A number of persons of rank and fortune to be fixed on, and to be called *fathers*, under whose patronage a subscription should be raised, to build a proper place for this undertaking. The subscriptions to be paid into the hands of one or more bankers to be fixed on; and to be subject to the draughts only of such a number of fathers as shall be appointed *treasurer* by the rest. And as this publick laundry, if encouraged, will, in all probability, more than maintain itself, an interest, after a certain time, may be paid for the money first subscribed to raise the building; and the said subscriptions made transferable, until it succeeds so far as to pay the principal.

VII. *Proper Visitors.*

Twenty-six ladies of rank to be appointed yearly visitors: Two to visit every week by rotation, to make the reports in writing, and to leave them in the secretary's



secretary's office to the committee, sealed up, and directed to the committee of the fathers of the publick laundry, proposing any amendment or alteration that their respective visits shall suggest. The number of the committee to be fixed on, and no subscriber to be admitted to the committee, but on the death or removal of one of the first appointed. The chairman of the committee to be by rotation; and those who are absent to lose their turn till it comes round again. Notice always to be sent to the person whose turn it is to be in the chair. The first committee to appoint officers, matrons, and assistants, and to fix rules and orders for the receiving of objects, and other things necessary for the execution of this plan; by which, it is to be hoped, the numberless deserted wretches, that now shock the eye of the benevolent with their distresses, and wound the ear of the decent by their abandoned behaviour, may be put in a method of gaining a useful education, obtaining an honest livelihood by their own hand-labour, preserving their own innocence, and becoming useful members to society, without really putting the publick to one shilling expence. Servants bred in this laundry must exceed all others, as they will have a general knowledge of housewifery, and will set out in the world free from the prejudices of evil habits. And who will not rejoice to see this happy change of barrow-women, miserable prostitutes, &c. converted into modest, decent, happy women, and useful domestick servants."

*Remainder of the DOCUMENTS, relating to the French Administration in Hanover. (See p. 107.)*

Lewis Francis Armand du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, and Fronfac, Peer and Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, first Gentleman of his Majesty's Chamber, Governor of Guyenne, General of the French Army in Germany.

**T**HE breaking of the capitulation of Closter-Seven, in spite of the most solemn treaty, and the word of honour given most authentically by the generals for the execution thereof, renders null and void, in law and in fact, the treaty made with the country of Hanover, at the time when the king's army entered into it; and this infraction of good faith equally requires the greatest rigour towards all those who compose the Hanoverian army now actually in hostilities.

Wherefore we order, That all the goods,

moveables, and immoveables, and all other effects, of what nature soever they be, belonging to all the officers or others actually with the said Hanoverian army, be confiscated to the king's use, and that the administrator general of the conquered countries take possession thereof, in order to collect the revenues arising therefrom, which are to be added to the contributions, and to make use of them in the most advantageous manner for his majesty, in whatever places of the conquered countries they may be situated.

**B** We strictly require Mons. le duc de Randan, commander in the country of Hanover, and all superior and particular commanders, to enforce the execution of these presents, and to support the same as far as it may concern them.

Done at Zell, the twenty-second of December, one thousand seven hundred fifty-seven.

(Signed)

The marshal duc de Richelieu

And underneath,

(Signed)

By Monseigneur Le Lurex.

**D** A LETTER from the other World to a late C—m—r.

**I**T has been much doubted, and often disputed, whether departed spirits know any thing of what happens in your world, after they are separated from it. But, whatever notions you mortals may have, we are not ignorant of what passes in it. No sooner was I acquainted with the murmurings, clamours, and complaints of the same divided, dissatisfied and discontented people (who could not be appeased till I fell a victim to their indignation and resentment) against you, than I began to be in pain for you, and to think you (in like manner) would fall a sacrifice to popular discontent. I am satisfied you have often lamented my unhappy fate, and begin to think posterity will do justice to my reputation, and acknowledge, I faithfully discharged my duty, according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my abilities, for his majesty's honour and country's service. I was condemned to death for not doing my utmost to engage the enemy, not for cowardice, dissimulation, or even inactivity; and, thro' the great severity of a law which admitted no mitigation, of which my judgment was so sensible, and the distresses of their minds were such, that they were ready to hang themselves, for sentencing me to death; but hoped the pathetick manner



in which they recommended me to m—y, might obtain a p—d—n : I fell a sacrifice to appease a dissatisfied, discontented people ;—you live to triumph over the same people : Give me leave to congratulate you on (what shall I call it) your good luck, or fortunate escape.—Your j—s A had a feeling for my sufferings ;—What ! to condemn a man for not doing his utmost !—They may as well condemn a man for doing nothing at all.—What ! no mitigation, where it appears to be a mere error in judgment ! What expedition can succeed, unless a pope conducts it ? We B must acquit, if we cannot mitigate ; for what avails remonstrances or recommendations to m—y ? Your orders were to attempt a descent on the F—h coast, in order to attack such town or place, as should be judged proper.—You return, without making any attempt to land on C the F—h coast, are accused and tried for disobeying his m—y's orders ; and—Oh astonishment ! acquitted ! Would to God I had staid at G—r, and waited till the day of the resurrection, rather than appeared off M—a, and engaged the F—h fleet ! Since it is more D honourable to do nothing, than to attempt, and not succeed.—Long may you live to enjoy the sweets of inactivity and indolence, and the comfortable reflection of not having done any one thing for the service of your k— and c—y ! I would recommend to you a retired life :— E enjoy your own, nor trust to the precarious fortune of war ; take warning ; think of your escape ; nor put your life in jeopardy another time, lest the torrent of clamour and popular discontent should be too violent to stem ; and I should see F you in these regions much sooner than is either wished for, or expected by,

Your unfortunate friend.

P. S. I thought my j—s were guilty of an error in judgment. Q. Were yours ?

the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU may remember, that I have before proposed (see our last Vol. 174.) in order to abate the present and future scarcities of corn, from combinations amongst farmers, millers, &c. that wheat shall never be sold for more H than 6s. a bushel, and barley for no more than 3s. 6d. a bushel, and other grain in proportion : The measure to be precisely the same all over England, by which a sufficient encouragement would be given for a good commodity ; and the

temptations to make an *artificial famine* would be destroyed. And I should be glad, if the *pernicious* and *growing* practice of inclosing open, *arable* fields, were prohibited *entirely*, as robbing the poor of their bread, and tending to depopulate the nation. This tendency is very manifest, as they are inclosed in order to *enrich* the proprietors ; which is done by *grazing* the arable land, that being more profitable, and managed with less than half the hands. But, in the meanwhile, the poor are starving, and the publick grainery is defrauded of its due : And God Almighty only knows to what extremities this poor nation may be reduced, by the continuance of this injurious practice : Let the *present* dearth (whether real or artificial) give us an idea of what we may be *still further* reduced to.—But I will now take notice of a pernicious practice not hinted at before, in any of my former letters, I mean the *adulteration* of that *little* corn that is brought to market. This is a *common* and *dangerous* custom of the bakers, in *mixing alum*, &c. in the bread, which *ought* to be the principal sustenance of man ; but by this means it becomes *rank poison*. Now it may not be improper to guard against this general calamity by a *prudent* and *severe* law. I can see no reason why a baker, who is convicted of customarily putting poison in his bread (by which E means he may be the cause of the death of *hundreds*) should not be punished *capitally*, as well as he who shoots *one person* only upon the highway.—I will repeat, what I have observed in your Magazine before, my great desire for the reduction of the present *oppressive* poor-rates ; and I cannot yet think any method so effectual for that purpose, as the putting down little alehouses, those *nurseries* of highwaymen, street-robbers, house-breakers, &c. and this might be done sufficiently, by making every yearly licence for ale, five pounds, and for wine G or spirits, ten pounds. And I am convinced that I may *safely* propose it as a means of *increasing* the revenue : For, (besides saving *abundance* of trouble in collecting the excise) the *extraordinary* price of the licences, and the *additional* consumption in the *reputable* and licensed houses, would *infinitely* exceed the loss arising from a *few* *sorry* pot houses. This would be an encouragement to labour and industry ; would prevent numberless robberies, &c. and would greatly reduce the exorbitant poor-rates.—And now, Sir, under this article, I will submit a proposal to



to the p——t, which, I think, might save great trouble and charge in *passing* the vagrants to their habitations. It is well known, that they are passed from county to county, which is a very troublesome and expensive work, especially when they are obliged to *touch upon another* county in the road: By this means a family may be kept two or three days, before an order can be obtained or signed by a justice twenty miles off, as I have known, to pass them to the next parish at a mile's distance. I wish then there was a power *properly* lodged in *every* parish, for this purpose; and that they were to be passed, not from county to county, but from parish to parish, without respecting the particular counties passed thro': And that the expence was always equally paid by the county or hundred; so no place would be oppressed more than another.—As I have took upon me to suggest several things *meant* for the publick good, I will presume to propose some *regulations* in the *law*. It is a pity that cannot be had, but at such a *tedious* and *expensive* rate. The proceedings are really so *tiresome* and *chargeable*, that many a man has chose *rather* to give up his right, than *gain* his cause. This is a *melancholy* reflection: And it were well if no law suit were to be depending *above a year*; and that all the fees and perquisites were settled by p——t *invariably*: (It is, I believe, thus regulated by the great king of Prussia in his dominions, to the great felicity of his subjects\*: ) Then a person might know *how much* the recovery of his right would cost him; and whether he should *gain* more (or *save* more) by giving it up, or contending for it. Justice certainly should be accessible to the *lowest* of the people: And the *meanest* subject has a *right* to be *heard* and *redressed*: But, alas! the *wealthy* and *powerful* only can *avade* thro' the several c——ts at W——r; by which means the *injured* competitor, who has but a *slender* income, is not only obliged to drop his suit, but perhaps *lies* and *dies* in a goal for the *costs*.—Let the l—w then be comprized in a *smaller* compass: Let all the acts upon *one* head be reduced to one: Let every year's l—s be clearly set forth in *few* words, and reduced constantly to their proper class: And let *no new* l—w be made without *repealing* the *old*: And let all the publick laws be printed in a *common* character, and *promulged* in *every* parish in the kingdom, then the law would become plain; and it would be difficult to find one act for the p——ff

and another for the d——t: And a man of common reason and understanding would be able to judge, in some measure, of the merits of his cause, according to the laws of the land†. If taking somewhat from the *profits of a particular* profession should be urged against this reformation, by taking away the *mystery* and *grievance* now attending the l—w, I would only ask, whether any *particular* body of men should be enriched and aggrandized to *distress* and *impoverish* the whole nation? I am,

B Feb 11,

S I R,

1758.

Your very obedient servant,  
M. N.To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MANY attempts have been made to define what is Virtue, namely, that it is a conformity to the relation, or reason of things, to the moral objects of right and wrong, to moral sense, truth, self-love, the will of God, utility, the greatest happiness, or publick good, &c. And the authors of the last month's Review, in their first article, have given the following definition, viz. "Virtue is the principle by which our actions are intentionally directed to produce good towards the several objects of our free agency." This I own my inability to understand, and therefore do only beg leave to make a few observations on what they have said in opposition to Dr. Brown's definition, viz. That virtue is the voluntary production of the greatest happiness. This the gentlemen think may be the consequence of virtue, but that our intentions are the essence thereof, and they have very justly observed, that the same objection lies against the doctor's definition as he has offered against Lord Shaftesbury's, and others, namely, "That they are only general terms to things yet unknown." Here is the rock on which most, or all of them have split, for not keeping a good look out. This objection, I think, they are liable too, having left knowledge out of their definition; and altho' it might have been in their thoughts, as some of the words seem to imply, yet it appears to me they hold it as necessary to the understanding, as our sensations or objects of sense are, such as moral objects of right and wrong, moral sense, &c. Now knowledge, in my opinion, is obtained by labour, and to be had only from experience and information (I mean the knowledge of external things, and not the relation

\* See Mr. Grove's Remarks, p. 4.

† See our Vol. for 1755, p. 114.



of our ideas) and if so, then woe to the deistical scheme of every useful, necessary, religious truth, being open to the understanding, without instruction and experiment.

I humbly conceive, that these gentlemen placing the essence of virtue in the intention, is equally liable, with the others, to the doctor's objection, for without a priority of knowledge, no intention can be said to be good or bad, for mere intention in neither good nor evil, I must know what action is good or bad, before I intend it for the production thereof, and when I do know it, I cannot possibly do it without intending it, if I am allowed to be a voluntary being, so that the essence of virtue seems to be in knowledge and action, and not in the intention, which to me appears so little concerned with virtue, that I really think there is none at all in it; a papist, who persecutes thro' the vehemence of his zeal, and pretends he does God and religion good service thereby, may plead his good intentions, but I must own I think his wickedness is the fruit of an indolent ignorance. A voluntary act done from a knowledge it will, or tends to promote good, must be intended, and is a virtue; but an act freely done with an intention to do good (if I may say so) without knowing it, or the like will, has, or ever did, or does tend to do good, in my opinion, deserves the name of folly, rather than that of virtue. If intentions were the criterion of virtue, none but the Deity could know the good from bad, and then all human laws for rewards and punishments must stand on a sandy, or, what is worse, an arbitrary foundation. Our authors, to support their opinion of intention being the essence of virtue, say, "That the action which may be intended to produce happiness, may be an occasion of the production of misery, but nevertheless the action bears in it the essence of virtue;" but such an act is not the same act that produces happiness, to which they have opposed it, for it is impossible for the act that produces happiness to produce misery; but if an act only tends to produce happiness (this is quite another act) so far as the agent has knowledge thereof, if misery ensue, it may be owing to some other cause independent of the agent, and in this case he can have no concern with its consequence.

Till we follow the same track in moral, as we have done of late in natural philosophy, and take experiment and information as our guide, and go no farther

than they lead us, I fancy we shall only tire ourselves in disputes.

I have met with but two philosophers who have taken this road, namely, David Hume, Esq; and lord K——m, and I hope it will not provoke them to wrath, that I should think it is to a bad purpose, by their endeavouring to establish the necessity of human actions, which, if it were true, the origin of evil must fall to the share of the Deity, notwithstanding what is said by our great poet,

*That partial ill is universal good;*

Which is little better than the maxim of the author of the fable of the bees, viz.

"Private vices are publick benefits," both of them being contradictions, for as the whole is nothing more than the sum of all the parts, if any part be miserable or vicious, the whole cannot be happy, or receive benefit. For any one to demonstrate the liberty of human beings, I do not expect it; for the actions of one man being external to the mind of every other, are not, in my opinion, subjects of such proof, but every man must seek for conviction in his own mind, and there I think he may meet with satisfaction, however, the contrary is not demonstrated by these ingenious writers; but as the paintings of the 'squire are too glaring for my eye, I will only just take notice of his lordship's more nervous argument,

"That man cannot act without a motive, and therefore his actions are necessary," (for I will not take notice of Trenchard and Collins, who on this subject have been playing at cups and balls, shifting the sense of their words, as occasion offered, to bemuse their readers) now that this is not demonstration, I only use his lordship's words against Dr. Clark's and Mr. Lock's attempt to prove, that nothing can exist without a cause, viz. That the contrary does not appear to be a contradiction, neither does the liberty of man; for surely it involves us not in any to say, that man can act without a motive; but allowing he cannot (with his lordship, who abounds in arguments for necessity, because the act necessarily follows the motive, but then he has been sparing of proof that the motive is necessary, and unless that be proved) freedom may be possible. Let us try by an instance of his lordship's own chusing:

"It is true, that, in disputing upon the subject of human liberty, a man may attempt to shew, that motives have no necessary influence, by eating perhaps the worst apple that is before him, or, in some



some such trifling instance, preferring an obviously lesser good to a greater. But is it not plain, that the humour of shewing that he can act against motives, is, in this case, the very motive of the whimsical preference?"

Now this humour, or whimsical preference, seems to me to be the mind's own production, if so, it argues the man free, notwithstanding all his lordship has said, and, if it be not, it calls for proof of what production it is: But lest I transgress by exceeding the bounds you can admit of, I conclude with an humble definition of Virtue, without any further apology, tho' it may stand in very great need of one.

Virtue is an act of a free being, founded on his knowledge or belief, that it will, or does tend to produce happiness upon the whole. I am,

S I R,

Deptford, Your most humble servant,  
March 8, 1758.

CONVEXO.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,  
March 7.

**H**ANOVER, Feb. 21. Since the arrival of prince George of Holstein-Gottorp with a body of Prussian horse, our army has been put in motion. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick is gone with the main body thereof into the country of Bremen: In the mean time general Zastrow is upon his march towards Giffhorne. It is said here, that Regenstein, and the town of Goslar, have been retaken by our troops.

Letters from Hambourg and Stade, dated February the 20th and 21st, say, that the allied army was in full march: That the head quarters of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick were on the 18th at Schneverdingen, and those of prince George at Soltau. That on the 19th the head quarters were at Neuenkirchen, upon the confines of the dutchy of Verden, and on the 20th at Visselhoven, on which day the castle of Rottenbourg surrendered, after a resistance of six hours; and the garrison, consisting of about 150 men, were made prisoners of war.

Wilshausen, Feb. 23. The French have quitted Ottersberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden is in our possession; and we are assured that the French are preparing to evacuate Zell.

Whitehall, March 6. This morning, at three o'clock, arrived here, by the way of Holland, a courier dispatched from Hanover on Wednesday the first instant, who brings the following account,

That after prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had dislodged the French from Rottenbourg, Ottersberg, and Verden, and approached, with his advanced guard, the city of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his serene highness had taken possession of it with his troops. The prince, upon receiving intelligence, that the French general comte de Chabot was posted, with a considerable detachment, at Hoya upon the Weser, gave orders to the hereditary prince of Brunswick to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswick troops, together with a few hundred Chasseurs, Hussars, and light troops, in order to dislodge the French from that post. The hereditary prince accordingly made so brave an attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous defence, and the loss of a number of men on their part, he forced them, with bayonets fixed, to surrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen hundred men prisoners of war. Hereupon the comte de Chabot threw himself, with two other battalions, into the castle, with an intent to support himself there; and the hereditary prince, not having been hitherto able, on account of the overflowing of the rivers, and the badness of the roads, to receive the artillery required for forcing the French general there likewise, granted him a capitulation to go out of the place with his two battalions, but upon condition of leaving behind him all their baggage and magazines. The loss on our side is inconsiderable, and does not amount, upon the whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred men.

The Prussian Hussars of the advanced guard, having received information, that a great number of French Hussars, of Poleretsky's regiment, was at Nord-Dreber, determined to drive them from thence; which resolution they executed so successfully, that, after the slaughter of three officers, and fifty Hussars, they made the colonel Poleretsky (who is dangerously wounded) with two captains, two lieutenants, and an hundred and thirty Hussars, prisoners of war; and took besides ten standards, a pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred horses.

The two generals, the marquis D'Armentieres, and the marquis de Rochepine, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of Zell on the 26th of February; as the prince de Clermont, and the duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder.

We



We hear likewise, that the French have quitted Brunswick, Cassel, Gottingen, Hamelen, Neinbourg, &c. the particulars whereof are still expected. Their plan, at present, seems to be to retire towards Munster, Paderborn, and Osna-brug; but as prince Ferdinand follows them very closely with all imaginable expedition, he will probably surprize some of their detachments on their march, before they arrive at the place of their destination.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*Translation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian Officer to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Hoya, Feb. 24.*

**I**N pursuance of your orders, the prince hereditary of Brunswick began to march to Doebern, yesterday the 23d, at seven o'clock in the morning: It was eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Hussars and dragoons. From thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were some floats of timber: We found but one, and two or three small boats, which might serve to carry about eight men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and besides, the intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the place, and the dispositions made by the enemy for its security, gave us some prospect of success. We then detached 30 Hussars upon our left to Hassel, and lieut. Engel with ten men for the van. Lieut. Luckner passed the Weser with 30 more, in order to cover our right. The battalion of Oberg, and the squadron of dragoons, were destined to make a feint attack on the left side of the Weser. The three other battalions were to pass the river, and enter the back part of the town. As we had but one float, the passage of the troops over the river took up much time; and the wind rose so high, that after one half of the first battalion of Brunswick guards had passed, the other half was separated by it. Upon this, it was resolved to leave the rest on the other side, viz. one battalion of Oberg's, the second battalion of the Brunswick guards, the remainder of the first battalion of that regiment, and the Hessian squadron. Between four and five o'clock we marched with the regiment of Haufs, a part of the first battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the causeway, about a mile and a half from the town, through some mistake, which might have cost us

very dear, our detachment fired upon four of the enemy's dragoons that were patrolling. This firing was caught from one to another, and at last became general. This unlucky accident was more than sufficient to discover us, and bring us into the greatest distress. However, a bold countenance upon the occasion became necessary; and we marched on, with the utmost diligence, to the town. We met, at first, with no opposition, and advanced as far as the bridge: There the fire grew exceeding smart, yet we never gave ground, tho' we were so hard pushed. But, as the whole detachment could not equally be brought up, the prince hereditary formed the design of turning the enemy, and accordingly marched with that part of his first battalion that crossed the river with him. It was necessary, for that purpose, to go round the town, and to pass thro' a garden and a house, and so attack the enemy in the rear. This succeeded; and the bayonet fixed was chiefly used on this occasion; so that it may be said, humanity suffered for the slaughter that then happened. The enemy abandoned the bridge, and the prince joined the Hanoverians again. The regiment of Brittany, and some parties of dragoons, were upon their march; and as we did not find ourselves absolutely sure of keeping this post, the capitulation hereafter-mentioned was granted. The Lorraine guards are demolished. I cannot yet exactly tell their loss, but it is very great. On our side major Kropf is mortally wounded. Capt. Koppelow has a slight wound in his thigh. There are two men killed, and ten wounded, among the subalterns and private men. The regiment of Haufs had 12 men killed, and 60 wounded. The officers, who particularly distinguished themselves, were M. de la Motte, who has acted with great prudence and courage. Lieut. Engel commanded the attack on the left side of the river, and did alone, by his well-judged conduct, fix the enemy's whole attention, which cannot be sufficiently commended. Capt. Bourdon, of Haufs's, behaved extremely well. Mess. Richler, Koppelow the captain, and his brother the lieutenant, as well as ensign Vitzhum, have all behaved as men of courage and honour ought to do.

By the capitulation of Hoya the garrison went out with all the honours of war, and the officers with their baggage. The count de Chabot gave his parole of honour, to deliver up all the cannon, ammunition, and provisions, belonging to the



the French king. All the prisoners taken during the action, as well officers as private men, to be treated as such; but the chaplains, surgeons, and officers servants, to be released.

*List of the French Prisoners of War taken at the Attack of Hoya, Feb. 23.*

Of the regiment of Brittany, two captains, three lieutenants, three of them wounded; 56 private, 15 of whom wounded.—Of Gardes Lorraines, five captains, six lieutenants, four of them wounded; 305 private, 27 of whom wounded.—Of the royal volunteers, one lieutenant, one private.—Of gens d'armes, one captain.—Of the mestre de camp general, one aid major, and 28 private.—Harcourt's dragoons, two private.—Dampier's horse, one ditto, 19 officers, and eight commissaries.—Sick made prisoners in the hospital at Memsen 250.—In all 670.

*Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, dated Saxenhagen, March 3.*

We continue our pursuit of the French. General Oberg, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and general Schulenburg, march with a considerable corps on the other side of the Weser, and we advance, at equal distance, on this side. If Minden is not abandoned, it will probably be attacked to-morrow. The prince of Holstein has one day's march of us. He has just made many more prisoners; and the plunder they have taken from the enemy is very considerable. Our Chasseurs, that the duke had left on the Aller, are advanced as far as Hildesheim, where they have joined the advanced guard of prince Henry of Prussia, who had his head quarters at Helsen the first of this month, and has put a garrison into Wolfenbuttle and Goslar.

*The following extraordinary Notice lately appeared in the Oxford Journal.*

February 11, 1758.

**I** George Ridler near Stroud in the County of Gloster Broadweaver at the desire of peepel hereabout do give Nautis That I have Inockilated these too Seasons past betweene 2 and 300 for the Smale Pox and but too or three of them died—A Mainy peepel be a feard of the thing but evaith it is No More than Scrattin a bit of a haul in theier Yarm A pushin in a peece of Skraped rag dipt in Sum of the Pocky Matter of a Child under the distemper—That Every body

in the Nashion may be sarved I Will God Willin Undertake to Inockillat them with the pervizer they will take too Purges before hand and loose a little blud away, for half a Crown a head; And I will be bould to say Noo body goes beyond me.

NB. Poor Volk at a Shillin a head but all Must pay for the Purgin. (See our Vol. for 1756, p. 7.)

*A View of the respective Ages of all the crowned Heads in Europe.*

King of Great-Britain	74 years.
Prussia	46
France	48
Spain	44
Naples and Sicily (heir to Spain)	42
Portugal	43
Poland (elector of Saxony)	61
Sardinia	57
Denmark	35
Sweden	48
Empress of Russia	47
Emperor of the Romans	49
Empress-queen of Hungary	41
The Pope	83
The Grand Seignior	42

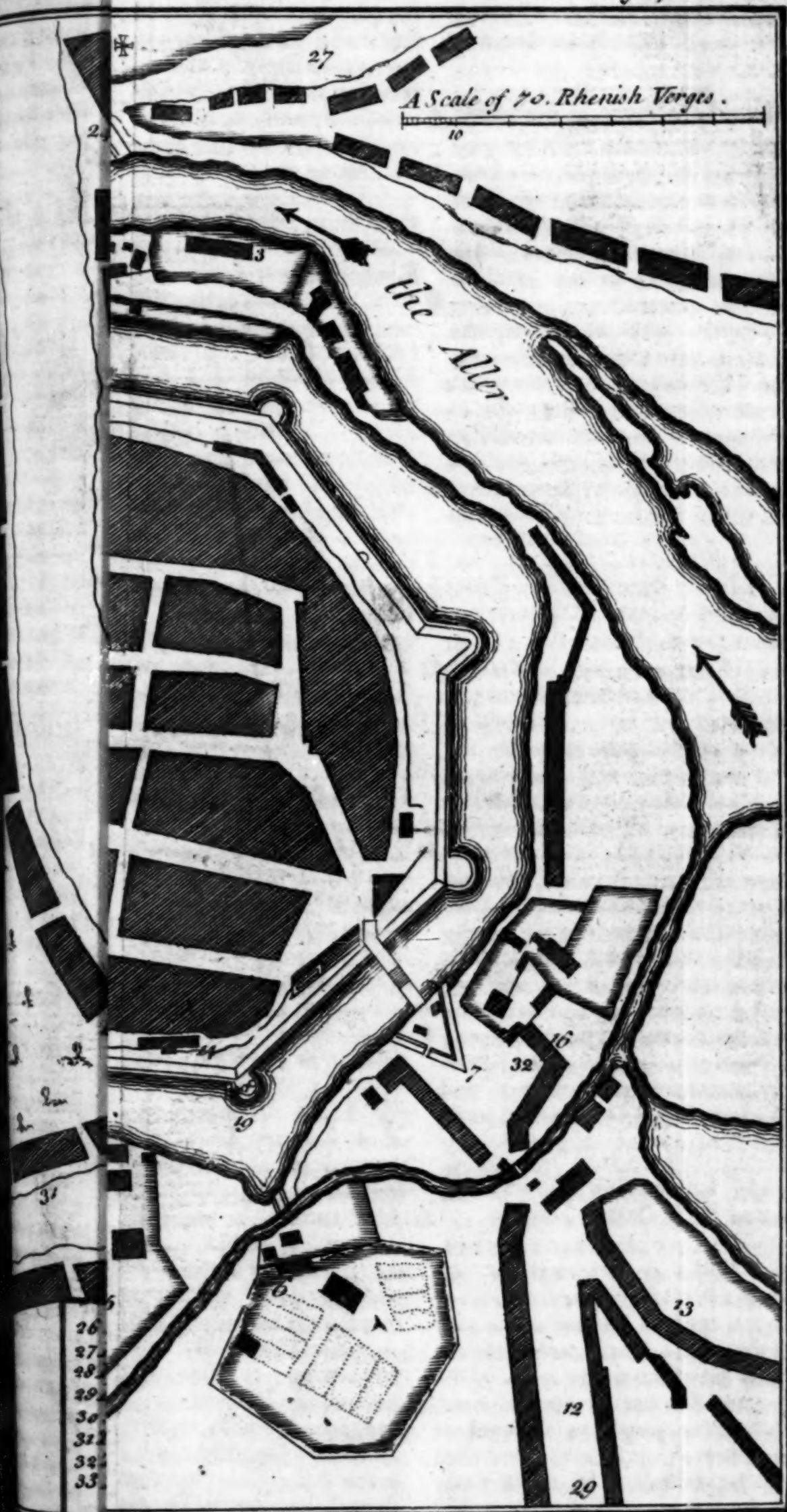
*Ages of the Heirs apparent to the several Crowns in Europe.*

Prince of Wales	19
Prussia	35
Dauphin	28
Eldest Infanta of Portugal	23
Duke of Savoy	31
Prince royal of Denmark	9
Sweden	12
Grand duke of Russia	30
Joseph, archduke of Austria	17

*An Account of the City of ZELL, with an Exact PLAN thereof.*

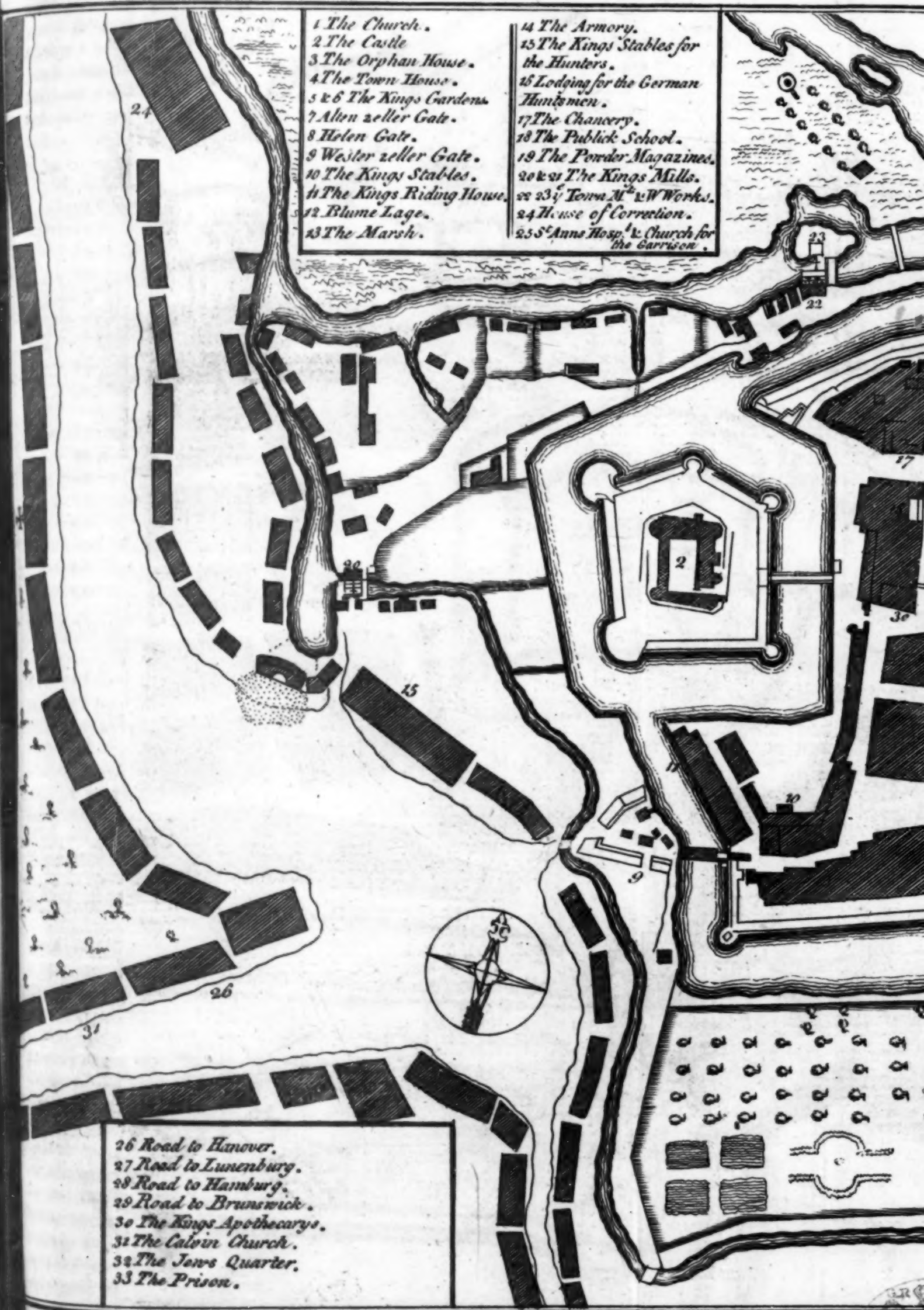
**Z**ELL, the capital of the dutchies of Zell and Lunenburgh, is a city of the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated at the confluence of the river G Aller and Fuhse, and lies in 10° of east long. and in lat. 52° 52'. It was formerly the residence of the sovereigns of those territories, the last duke being George-William, a prince of an excellent character on whose decease his dominions devolved on George I. king of Great-Britain elector of Hanover, who married his daughter and heir, mother of his present Britannick majesty, our most gracious sovereign. This city is ten German miles from Lunenburgh, six from Brunswick 16 from Bremen, 13 from Hamburg and five from Hanover. It has been built between







# A PLAN OF Z



- 1 The Church.
- 2 The Castle
- 3 The Orphan House.
- 4 The Town House.
- 5 & 6 The Kings Gardens.
- 7 Allen zeller Gate.
- 8 Helen Gate.
- 9 Wester zeller Gate.
- 10 The Kings Stables.
- 11 The Kings Riding House.
- 12 Blume Lage.
- 13 The Marsh.

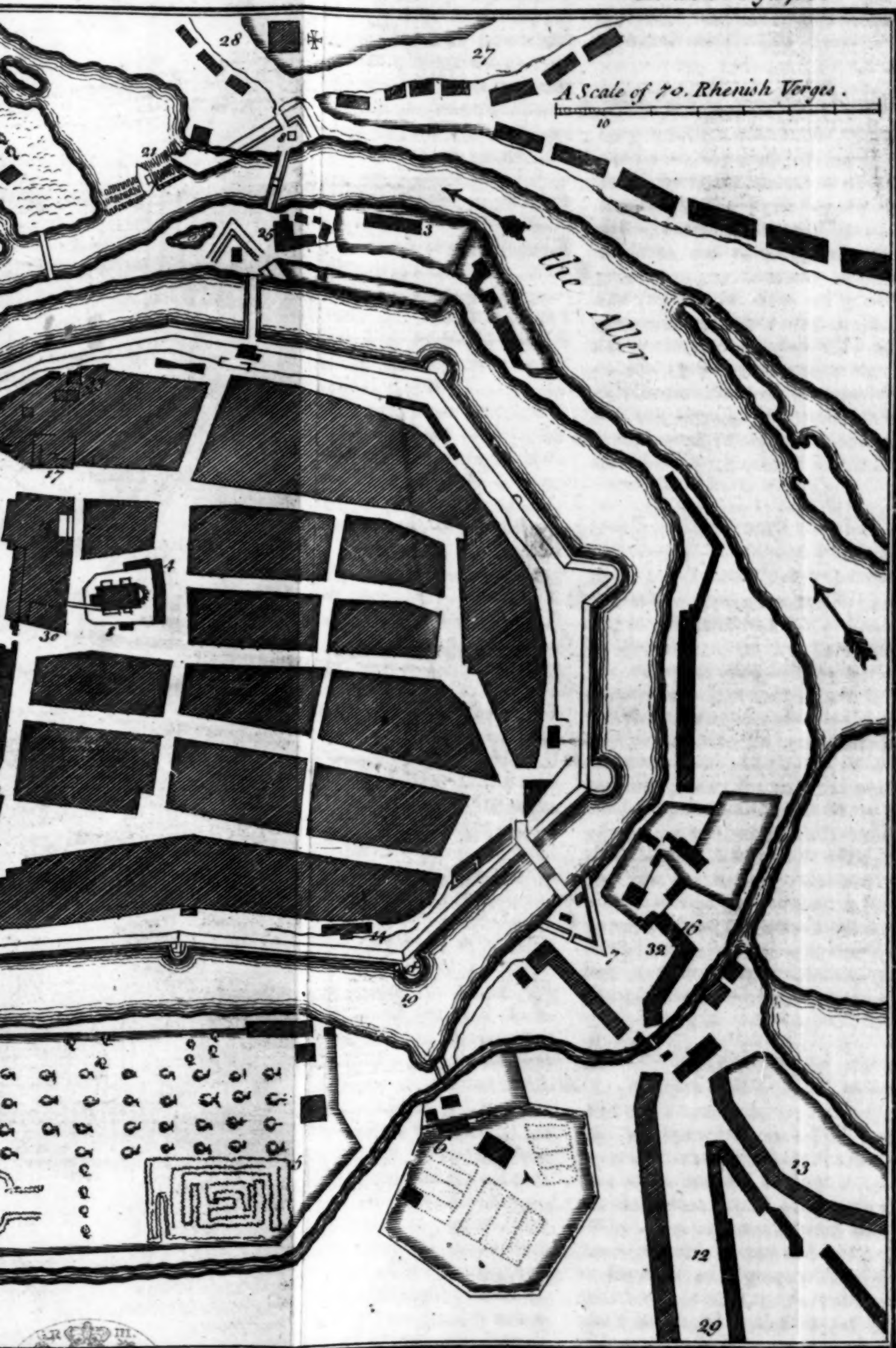
- 14 The Armory.
- 15 The Kings Stables for the Hunters.
- 16 Lodging for the German Huntsmen.
- 17 The Chancery.
- 18 The Publick School.
- 19 The Powder Magazine.
- 20 & 21 The Kings Mills.
- 22 23 24 Town M<sup>l</sup> & W Works.
- 24 House of Correction.
- 25 S<sup>t</sup> Anne Hosp<sup>l</sup> & Church for the Garrison.

- 26 Road to Hanover.
- 27 Road to Lunenburg.
- 28 Road to Hamburg.
- 29 Road to Brunswick.
- 30 The Kings Apothecarys.
- 31 The Calvin Church.
- 32 The Jews Quarter.
- 33 The Prison.

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between 500 and 600 years, is a great thoroughfare, and drives a considerable trade, particularly with Bremen. It is very large, considered within the city; but the suburbs are of a great extent, and consist of many thousand houses, particularly the suburbs of the Western-gate, which contain mostly fine stately houses of the nobility and gentry. The castle is strong and magnificent, tho' not a modern structure. The church is a lofty fabrick, and the inside is very ornamented. The king's garden is worth observation, as also the court of justice, and the riding-house. The publick and free-school is famous for producing many learned men. The orphan-house, lately burnt (see our last Vol. p. 100) was a good building, for about 400 children, as well as St. Anne's Hospital, which shared the same fate. The circumjacent country is sandy, but replete, notwithstanding, with fine and pleasant gardens, and large forests, and the air is reputed to be very healthy.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 81.

BEFORE I finish the History of Georgia for the year 1742, I must take notice, that on the 30th of April, a petition was presented to the house of commons, signed by one Thomas Stephens, who called himself agent for and behalf of the people of Georgia in America, containing some complaints against the conduct of the trustees for establishing this colony, as likewise of misapplications of the publick money, and of abuses of the civil power. Which petition was very fully and deliberately considered, for several days, in a committee of the whole house, and at last it was resolved, That this colony might be an useful barrier to the British provinces upon the continent of America: That the country was a proper place for establishing a settlement, and might contribute greatly to the increasing of the trade of the kingdom: That it was necessary and advantageous for this nation, that the colony should be preserved and supported: That it would be an advantage to the colony, to permit the importation of rum from any of the other British colonies\*. And that the petition contained false, scandalous, and malicious charges, tending to asperse the characters of the trustees. In consequence of which last resolution, the said Stephens was ordered to stand the next day, when upon his knees, at the bar, he was reprimanded by Mr. March, 1758.

See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 499.

Speaker, and then ordered to be discharged, paying his fees †.

This expedition of the Spaniards against Georgia, one would have thought, might have produced a resolution here at home, to drive the Spaniards entirely out of Florida, and that a proper embarkation for this purpose would have been sent from hence early the next year; but by that time the heads of some of our leading politicians had gone a wool-gathering into Germany; for from that time, during the whole of the war, we thought of nothing here at home, but of unsettling or settling the imperial diadem, in order thereby to procure some secularizations in that country. However, general Oglethorpe resolved not to leave this Spanish insult wholly unresented. In the beginning of March, 1742-3, he marched, with a detachment of the forces under his command and some Indians, towards Florida, passed St. John's river, and attacked a much more numerous party of Spanish troops that were encamped at Fort Diego, forty of whom were killed in the engagement and pursuit, and the rest made their escape into St. Augustine. After this he marched on very near to St. Augustine, and having placed the greatest part of his troops in ambush, he marched himself, with the rest, almost quite up to the walls of St. Augustine, in hopes that the Spaniards, upon seeing such a small party, would have sallied out to have attacked it, in which case he was resolved to have made a retreating fight, in order to draw the enemy into the ambush he had prepared for them; but they had not the courage to venture out of their strong hold; and as he neither had force sufficient, nor was, or indeed could be any way provided for attacking it, he was obliged to march back again to St. John's river, where he continued for some time, expecting that the enemy would resume some courage, and march out to endeavour to drive him out of their territory; but as they made no such attempt, and as the affairs of the colony, as well as his own, required his presence in England, he returned with his troops to Georgia, and after having seen all the fortifications of Frederica, &c. repaired and greatly improved, he set out on his return to England, and arrived here at London on the 25th of September following.

Before the general's arrival the above-mentioned lieut. col. Cook had arrived in England, and had lodged, in the War-office, an accusation or complaint, consisting of no less than 19 articles, against the general.

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† See Annals of Europe for 1742,



general. Therefore, as soon as the general arrived, he insisted upon this complaint's being examined into by a board of general officers; but as Mr. Cook gave in a list of several officers, and others, who were then in Georgia, and who, he said, were material witnesses for proving the facts charged in his articles of complaint, no inquiry could be made until after their return, which was not till May, 1744, when a board of general officers was appointed to make this inquiry, which began June the 7th, and continued that and the following day, when after a strict scrutiny into the complaint, article by article, the board were of opinion, that the whole and every article thereof, was false, groundless, and malicious; and on the report of the said board of general officers, his majesty was pleased to order, that the said lieut. col. William Cook should be dismissed his service.

As our government did not think fit, during the rest of the war, to project, or encourage the projecting of any expedition from Carolina or Georgia, against either the French or the Spaniards, and as neither of them did, or indeed could form a design against either of these colonies with any hopes of success, general Oglethorpe had no occasion to return to that country, so that the history of Georgia, since his departure from thence, furnishes very little of any great importance. Several skirmishes happened afterwards, during the war, between our friends the Creek Indians, and the Spaniards of St. Augustine, in which the former had always the advantage; and neither they, nor the Cherokees, could ever be tempted to break with us, tho' the French of Mississippi used all their art for this purpose; and tho' our government here had very much neglected, and greatly disoblinded a Creek Indian chief, whom general Oglethorpe had brought over with him; for, according to our usual unsteadiness, our Georgian zeal had by this time very much subsided, and the charitable contributions for the establishment of this colony had long ceased, in so much that the trustees had not, for some years, been able to send any distressed families to Georgia. However, the parliament generally continued to grant some money yearly for the support of the colony, and paying the troops kept there, until the trustees surrendered their charter to his majesty, which they did in June, 1752, since which time the colony has been under a governor appointed by his majesty, and the parliament has granted

yearly a small sum, from two to three or 4000l. for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same; beside a sum of 15,497l. 3s. 2d. 1f. which was granted in 1754, for services incurred in Georgia between Michaelmas, 1743, and Michaelmas, 1747, and which had never till then been provided for by parliament\*.

Having now carried the history of all our colonies and plantations upon the continent of America, from their first establishment to the beginning of the present war, and in many places briefly shewn, of what consequence they are to the trade and naval power of this kingdom, I shall conclude with observing, that if we do not drive the French entirely from either the river St. Laurence, or the river Mississippi, before we put an end to the present war, we cannot expect that any one of these colonies can ever long enjoy peace or security, without our being at the expence of erecting a great number of strong fortifications, and maintaining always a numerous garrison in each of them.

D That we might have drove the French from one, or perhaps both these rivers, before this time, might be very easily made appear, as we were at the beginning of the war, and still are so much superior to them at sea; but it would seem as if we had begun hostilities, or what we called reprisals, without considering which was the most proper method for carrying on a war against the French in America: To carry it on by land, by which I mean, to march over a wild and desert country, full of woods and morasses, in order to attack and demolish their little upland forts, was like climbing up a tall tree, at the risk of a dangerous fall, in order to destroy it by lopping off the branches, one by one, when we had it in our power, and might have destroyed it at once, by laying the ax to its root; for this we might have done by carrying on the war by sea, that is to say, by attacking the French at Cape-Breton, Quebec, and New Orleans.

If the French had been superior to us at sea, can we think that they would have attacked either our western or northern frontier in America? No, they would have begun, by making themselves masters of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. for after they had done this, the whole of the inland country must have submitted of course; and I am very sure, that they would not have begun the war by reprisals,

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1754, p. 220, 265.



prizals, but by an immediate attack upon some of these sea-ports, perhaps without a declaration of war, or at least without any such declaration, until their fleet had been upon our American coast, and their troops ready to land; for by what we called reprizals, we gave the French due notice to provide for their defence, by sending supplies of men, ammunition, and provisions, to all their sea-ports in

America, one half of which we could not, in such a wide ocean, propose to intercept, especially as we issued no commissions for privateers; and I believe, we shall find, that a tenth part of the supplies sent out by them, has not been intercepted by us.

[The History of our American Islands to be begun in our next.]

ANSWER to the QUESTION in our Appendix for last Year, p. 643. By Bartonienfis.

$$x^2 - xy + 100 = x + y + 273,$$

$$x^3 + xy^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 6439.$$

Now from the first equation  $x^2 - xy = x + y + 173$ , and  $x^2 - xy - 173 = x + y$ ; also from the second equation  $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 - 6439}{x - y} = x + y$ ; put  $6439 = a$ ,

$173 = b$ ; consequently  $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 - a}{x - y} = x^2 - xy - b$ ; whence  $y = \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b}$ .

Let this value of  $y$  be substituted in  $x^2 - xy = x + y + b$ , and we shall have  $x^2 - \frac{ax - bx^2}{2x^2 - b} = x + \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b} + b$ , or  $2x^4 - ax = 2x^3 + 2x^2b - 2xb - b^2 + a$ , the signs of this equation changed, transposed, divided, and in numbers; we have this affected equation  $x^3 + x^2b + 3046, 5x - x^4 = 11745$ ; which solved,  $x$  will be found  $= 18$ ; and  $y = 7$ : Therefore the proposer's age, 18 years and seven months.

[The other mathematical pieces must still be deferred.]

Amongst the many FAST SERMONS that have been published, some of them deserve great Commendation, being suited to the Occasion, and to the Intention of such a solemn Ordinance: Mr. Agate's, preached at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, abounds with a great many interesting Reflections; at the Conclusion he has celebrated the renowned King of Prussia, as the Champion of the Almighty against Papal Tyranny, and then proceeds:

"SHOULD we take a view of England's Heroick actions, since the commencement of the war; alas! what a contrast is here: On one side we see nothing but courage, vigilance, activity, and success. Among ourselves, what but cowardice, inattention, bribery, corruption, and consequently no success? Most, if not all our designs, tho' ever so well planned, have, by some means or other, been ingloriously defeated, to the infamy and disgrace of the Nation. To what causes all our attempts against our enemies may be ascribed, I cannot say: Whether our sins may not have separated us from God: Tho' bad as we are, I cannot, for my country's sake, think ourselves worse than our enemies: Whether if a certain elect—e had been safe, and free from danger: Or had we sent a Mor-daunt-less commander, it is more than probable the grand, the unhappy, the expensive, tho' well schemed expedition, had not failed of the promising success: Or whether a viper might not fasten upon him, (which he could not, as St. Paul did, shake off without any manner of hurt) and oblige him speedily to return to his native home, there to be purged from the poisonous ve-

nom, that noxious animal might infect him with: For here, you know, he was purified and cleansed; that is unanimously and honourably acquitted. But, O my soul come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew one man, Gen. xlix. 6. And in their abounding mercy spared another who perhaps doubly deserved to die.—O Britannia, where is thy wonted martial courage fled!—Look back to former reigns, and see to what heights of honour thou hast attained. Our cannons roar hath made both France and Spain to tremble: The conduct and bravery of the then famed English admirals and commanders, destroyed their fleets, took their cities, and soon reduced them to reason, and obliged them to sue for peace. But, oh! What a falling off is here! Instead of the true British bravery, for which our country was once so famed, we now seem to shrink at the smallest danger: The undaunted hero is dwindled into pusillanimity and cowardice. The officers and commanders of the present times may not, perhaps, be averse to powder and balls; but then they are of a far different hue and texture from what their forefathers used. The one only serves to set off and decorate their persons, the other to annoy and chastise our enemies. But this latter may have something mercurial in its composition, and may prove fatal in its operation: And therefore our modern military heroes think it ought to be cautiously and sparingly used. But here I must spread a veil, lest I should proclaim my country's shame. It is an ungrateful topic."



How chearful a—long the gay mead, The daisy and  
cowslip ap—pear, The flocks as they carelessly feed,  
Re—joice in the spring of the year. The myrtles that  
shade the gay bow'rs, The herbage that springs from the fed,  
trees, plants, cooling fruits, and sweet flow'rs, All rise to the praise  
of my God,

2.  
Shall man the great master of all,  
The only insensible prove;  
Forbid it fair gratitude's call,  
Forbid it devotion and love!

Thee Lord who such wonders cou'd raise,  
And still can destroy with a nod,  
My lips shall incessantly praise,  
My soul shall be wrapt in my God!

*Epitaph on GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS King of Sweden.*

SEEK not reader here to find  
Entomb'd the throne of such a mind,  
As did the brave Gustavus fill,  
Whom neither death nor time can kill.  
Go and read all the Cæsars acts,  
The rage of Scythian cataracts,  
What kingdoms Goths and Vandals won.

Read all the world's heroick story,  
And learn but half this hero's glory:  
These conquer'd living, but life flying,  
Reviv'd the foes he conquer'd dying,  
And Mars hath offer'd at his fall,  
An hecatomb of generals:  
The great comparer cou'd not tell,  
Whence to draw out his parallel.  
Then do not hope to find him here,  
For whom earth was a narrow sphere:  
Nor by a search in this small marble room,  
To find a king so far above a tomb.



## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1758.

THE DOUBTFUL LOVER. *From Metastasio.*

1.

BEHOLD the fatal hour arrive,  
 O Nicè, my Nicè, ah farewell!  
 Never'd from thee can I survive,  
 From thee whom I have lov'd so well?  
 Endless and sharp shall be my woes,  
 No ray of comfort shall I see,  
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

2.

Permit me, while in eager chace  
 Of lost tranquillity I rove,  
 Permit my restless thought to trace  
 The footsteps of my absent love.  
 Of Nicè, wheresoe'er she goes,  
 The fond attendant shall I be,  
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

3.

Along the solitary shore  
 I'll wander pensive and alone,  
 And wild re-echoing rocks implore  
 To tell me where my nymph is gone.  
 From early morn to ev'ning's close,  
 My voice shall ceaseless call on thee,  
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

4.

Of times shall I to meads and bow'rs,  
 To groves, my former haunts, repair,  
 Delightful haunts! where all my hours  
 Glided in joy, for thou wert there.  
 Painsful remembrance oft shall dwell  
 On scenes of pleasure, which with thee  
 Quick pass'd—yet who, alas! can tell,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

5.

There flows the fountain, shall I cry,  
 Where blushing scornful she would stand,  
 Then look with softly pitying eye,  
 And let me seize her yielding hand.

There dawn'd my hope, there first the vows  
 Were heard of mutual constancy,  
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

6.

How many youths shall I behold  
 Around thy new abode repair;  
 What tales of love shall there be told?  
 What vows of truth be offer'd there?  
 O heavens! amid so tender vows,  
 Such soothing tales, if I might be—  
 O heavens! and yet, alas! who knows,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

7.

O think what sweet tormenting smart  
 Thy poor forlorn Fileno proves;  
 O think how faithful is his heart,  
 Who has no hope, yet hopeless loves!  
 Think on the silent sad farewell  
 Of him divided far from thee;  
 O think, yet who, alas! can tell,  
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

PROLOGUE to AGIS. *Written by a Friend.*  
*Spoken by Mr. GARRICK. (See p. 107.)*

IF in these days of luxury and ease,  
 A tale from Sparta's rigid state can please;  
 If patriot plans a British breast can warm;  
 If kings asserting liberty can charm;  
 If virtue still a grateful aspect wear,  
 Check not at Agis' fall the gen'rous tear,  
 He view'd his subjects with a parent's love;  
 With zeal to save a sinking people strove;  
 Strove their chang'd hearts with glory to  
 inflame; [name:  
 To mend their morals, and restore their  
 Till faction rose with murder at her side;  
 Then mourn'd his country, persever'd, and  
 dy'd.

That country once for virtue was rever'd,  
 Admir'd by Greece, by haughty Asia fear'd,  
 Then citizens and soldiers were the same;  
 And soldiers heroes, for their wealth was fame.

Then



Then for the brave the fair reserv'd her charms,  
And scorn'd to clasp a coward in her arms.  
The trumpet call'd, she seiz'd the sword  
and shield,

Array'd in haste her husband for the field;  
And sighing whisper'd, in a fond embrace,  
"Remember! death is better than disgrace."  
The widow'd mother shew'd her parting son  
The race of glory which his fire had run.  
"My son, thy flight alone shall I deplore;  
"Return victorious! or return no more!"

While beauty thus with patriot zeal combin'd,  
[twin'd;  
And round the laurel'd head her myrtle  
Whilst all confess'd the virtuous were the  
great, [state.

Fame, valour, conquest, grac'd the Spartan  
Her pow'r congenial with her virtue grew,  
And freedom's banner o'er her phalanx flew;  
But soon as virtue dropt her sick'ning head,  
Fame, valour, conquest, pow'r, and freedom fled.  
[heart!

May this sad scene improve each Briton's  
Rouse him with warmth to act a Briton's part!  
Prompt him with Sparta's noblest sons to vie;  
To live in glory, and in freedom die!

EPILOGUE, *spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.*

**A** KING in bloom of youth, for freedom  
die!—  
Our hard, tho' bold, durst not have soar'd  
so high.—

This is no credulous admiring age,  
But sacred sure the faith of Plutarch's page.  
In simple stile that ancient sage relates  
The tale of Sparta, chief of Grecian states:  
Eight hundred years it flourish'd great in  
arms,

On dangers rose, and grew amidst alarms.  
Of Sparta's triumph you have heard the cause,  
More strong, more noble, than Lycurgus'  
laws: [inspir'd,

How Spartan dames, by glorious charms  
The son, the lover, and the husband fir'd.  
Ye fair of Britain's Isle, which justly claims  
The Grecian title, land of lovely dames,  
In Britain's cause exert your matchless charms,  
And rouse your lovers to the love of arms.  
Hid, not extinct, the spark of valour lies,  
Your breath shall raise it flaming to the skies.  
Now Mars his bloody banner hangs in air,  
And bids Britannia's sons for war prepare.  
Let each lov'd maid, each mother bring the  
shield, [field.

And arm their country's champions for the  
Arm'd and inflam'd each British breast shall  
burn,

No youth unlaurel'd shall to you return.  
Then shall we cease t' exult at trophies won,  
In glory's field, by heroes—not our own.  
France yet shall tremble at the British sword,  
And dread the vengeance of her ancient lord.

To a STATESMAN.

The BAT and the two WEASELS. A FABLE.  
By Mr. H.

**O**F weasels some eat birds. Again,  
Others eat mice. So says Fontaine.

If I am wrong tho' in this same,  
Mark me, the Frenchman is to blame.

A smart young bat, for wenching fat  
Was out one night upon the rake:  
(Nay—frown not: Bats, as well as men  
Must—that they must, Sir, now and then  
And whilst a weasel was at rest,  
Popt by mistake into his nest.

Who's there, cries Smallguts, wife! my dear  
Some rogue, some thief's got in, I fear.  
Who's there? I say; O, Sir! is't you?  
This visit you'll be like to rue.

A'n't you a mouse? Speak: Are you not?  
Speak, firrah, or you go to pot.

You know, you dog, I hate you all,  
Damnably hate you, great and small.

Some trifle fluster'd, quoth th' intruder,  
Why—my dear Sir, you're vastly eager.  
Sure any bird would think you mad;  
A mouse too! very high, egad!

Pray have mice wings? Look: Wings, I  
these, Sir?

Answer me only, if you please, Sir?  
I, heav'n be thank'd, am of the feather,  
And glad I am we're here together.

The honest landlord gaz'd, and gaz'd  
Never was weasel so amaz'd.

The matter settled, off goes bat:  
Odzooks! quoth he, I hit it pat.  
Well push'd: A good come-off enough!  
For once my wit has sav'd my buff.  
But softly—who lives here? I'll call.  
Another weasel—faith—that's all.

Mine host, who lik'd a fowl for supper  
Quick seiz'd our hero by the crupper.  
Hallo! Here! Murder! Help! cries he.  
What means this outrage, Sir, on me?  
D'ye take me for a bird?—the devil!  
What is all this? pray—Sir—be civil.

"Blood! I'm a mouse." The weasel faw'd  
The mouse's head and little paw:  
"He begg'd his pardon; 'twas n't intended  
'Gainst one—he'd sooner—have defended  
Hop'd he'd forgive it—a mistake—  
Which any one at night might make."—  
Be sure he made not much ado;  
Away the rogue in buckram flew.

Thus prudent folks will act. When-e'er  
You are hard prest; change looks;—'tis  
fair:

Be this thing here, and t'other there.

*Herodes Redivivus; or Marshal Richelieu  
setting Fire to the Orphan House at Zell.*

*Crudelis ubique  
Lucius, ubique pavor, & plurima mortis imago.*  
Vixit

*Wrote on INNOCENT'S DAY.*

**O**FAM'D Pythag'ras! if thy system  
true,

Another Herod we in Richelieu view:  
But the same fact from different motives  
spring, [king

That fear'd some infant wou'd destroy  
This had no plea for shedding orphan  
blood,

A deed unworthy of the brave or good!



Michelieu! scandal to the Gallic name,  
Jew-like, "damn'd to everlasting  
fame:" [boast,  
art thou fallen? What is now thy  
honour, glory, peace, and virtue lost?  
blood thus shed, and for the flames of  
Zell,  
rant, atone, or dread the flames of hell.

ANTI-TYRANNUS.

## THE DEATH of CHLOE.

WHEN Phœbus arose yester morn,  
And shone on my Chloe and me,  
Look'd on all grandeur with scorn;  
For who were so happy as we?  
Ah! could I think with the light,  
To bid ev'ry pleasure farewell!  
Ah! could I think that ere night,  
They would ring my beloved one's knell.  
Luckless! ah, sorrowful day!  
No more shall my Chloe be seen;  
No more shall she chant the sweet lay,  
Or dance on the smooth-shaven green!  
Her song drew the swains all around;  
The nymphs too delighted would hear;  
Then envy applauded the sound,  
Which charm'd while it wounded her ear.  
No more shall I see her on these plains  
Shall rear her detestable head,  
Or they've left my poor Chloe's remains  
In the sad, silent vaults of the dead:  
At midnight, unheard and unseen,  
I'll steal to the grave of my fair;  
Think how happy we two might have been;  
Then sigh out my soul in despair.

## EPIGRAM.

TO fast for our sins!—why 'tis decent  
enough; [suff:  
to fast for success on our arms is mere  
may likewise be healthy—set the stomach  
quite right, [fight.  
at I wish it would give us a stomach to

## COFFEE-HOUSE CHARACTERS.

Hic sunt, aut nusquam.

PLEADWELL, long vers'd in quirks  
of law,  
Expert at finding out a flaw,  
Now gravely takes up the Gazette;  
But, ere he dwells on foreign news,  
The bankrupts of the day he views,  
And shakes his head at those in debt.  
Enters the man of physick now,  
With visage lank, and clouded brow,  
As if for want of morning fee;  
And, as he kens the list of pills,  
And Jesuits Drops for mortal ills,  
Damns R \* \* \* k for pois'ning more than  
he.  
The criticks of the inns of court,  
Who laugh at ev'ry sage report,  
The publick paper take with spirit.  
Tis theirs to convuls casts of plays,  
To give their censure, or their praise,  
Sed quare, can they judge with merit?  
Trimful of politician's rage,  
Then Master-Taylor cons each page,

And spells each word with low-bent head.  
Go! quit this literary sphere,  
Nor mingle with the Genii here,  
'Till thou, alas! hast learn'd to read.

We all meet here for various ends,  
As humour leads, as fancy bends,  
This for a lusty servant maid;  
That, if the Camel's in the Strand,  
Or if lost goods are come to hand,  
Or Mistress Phillips keeps on trade.

One thirsts to know if \* \* \* \* has thriv'd,  
Or if a packet be arriv'd,

That speaks of any foreign truce:  
And one fatigues his busy eye,  
In searching at what shop to buy,  
Venetian cream, or Eau de Luce.

Awhile we sip the milky stream,  
And lean our noddles o'er the steam,  
Then see if stocks are under par:  
We yawn and stretch (an idle scene)  
And if the waiter's deaf—why then—  
We drop our two pence at the bar.

\* \* \* \* \* Whoever the reader pleases.

Sent to a great and noble Peer (in the Admini-  
stration) some Time ago.

FIR'D with hot rage the phrentick sons  
of France, [vance:  
The suffering world to bondage would ad-  
Nations must sink to raise her motley frame,  
And thousands bleed to eternize her name.  
But, lo! her glories fade! her empire's past!  
She madly conquers—yet she'll fall at last,  
Lost and confounded, she shall blindly rove,  
And more bewilder'd ev'ry step she move.

G.

The ruined Margareta\*, Soliloquy, in her Gar-  
ret, Drury-Lane, after reading the Proposal  
for saving deserted and prostitute Girls, in the  
publick Laundry. (See p. 132.)

By Mr. LOCKMAN, Secretary for the Free  
British Fishery.

HOW chang'd my state!—Thrice blissful  
was the day,  
Till, from my darling home, I stole away:  
Where, cherish'd by a father's watchful eye,  
He fondly bid me all temptations fly:  
Where, by a mother rear'd, in virtue's school,  
She shone th' example, whilst she gave the  
rule.

Religion then rose powerful in my mind,  
And each vain impulse, sprung from earth,  
refin'd.

Then rosy health inspirited my frame,  
And joy smil'd round me wheresoe'er I came.

Now (sad reverse!)—No more a spotless  
maid,

My heart was soon to ev'ry vice betray'd.  
Thoughtless, I headlong to destruction ran,  
Fir'd by loose passions, and seduc'd by man.  
Man! form'd by nature with unnumber'd  
charms,

In a young virgin's bosom wakes alarms:  
Happy, when virtue's star illumines her way!  
Wretched, when lust's wild splendors drag  
astray!

Beauty,



Beauty, or what is peerless beauty thought,  
Too oft, by love's soft-soothing wiles, is  
caught. [blance drest ;  
Such are false oaths, in truth's fair sem-  
Pray'rs, sighs, and tears, to melt the yield-  
ing breast.

These promise pleasures, an eternal round,  
'Mid jocund vot'ries, with bright roses  
crown'd : [streams,  
Where musick lulls the soul near crystal  
Charm'd when awake, enraptur'd when in  
dreams.—

Fallacious shadows! scenes of mis'ry all!  
Who doubts this truth may see it in my fall.  
My tender parents, sunk with sorrows, dead;  
Quite broke my heart, and ev'ry comfort  
fled.— [foe ?

Earth! can'st thou still sustain my barb'rous  
Not swallow up the author of my woe?  
Oh! for some honest cell, my head to hide,  
Where, nor dire want, nor fear, nor shame  
reside!

Lead me (some angel!) to such calm retreat,  
I'll call it heav'n, and worship at thy feet.

*The REBUS, in our last, p. 92. answered.*

WAR doth mankind more than the  
plague destroy;

'Tis usual bells to ring for grief and joy;  
What things fit to, when they fit well's a t;  
Reverse n, o, and then o, s, 'twill be;  
Which joined, Warrington you'll quickly see.

LANCASHIRE \*.

#### A VALENTINE.

FOR ever sacred be this day,  
That tunes to Sally's praise the lay,  
That wakes with harmony the lyre,  
And moves my breast with soft desire,  
That bids each art around me move,  
To fire my Sally's heart to love.  
Last night, with sacred awe, thy shrine  
I humbly sought—fair Valentine;  
And did with mystick rites implore,  
The fairest maid in all thy store:  
Thy maze I sought with anxious mind,  
The type of ev'ry joy to find;  
And humbly offer'd up a pray'r,  
"Deign I beseech the with'd-for fair."  
At length some Sylph a label threw  
Full in my hand, which forth I drew,  
And strait these sacred lines I saw  
With fervent love, and reverend awe.  
"The maid that's destin'd to be thine,  
By love-commanding Valentine,  
Has ev'ry requisite to please,  
A winning air, and graceful ease;  
Her form's majestick, and her mind  
With ev'ry virtue is refin'd;  
Upon her cheeks fresh roses blow,  
The lilly paints her arched brow;  
Ambrosial sweets perfume her lips,  
Richer than bee from flowret sips;  
The diamond sparkles in her eye,  
Bright as the spangles in the sky;  
Her neck, where soon thy arms shall grow,  
And breasts excel the driven snow;  
Her waist—perfection's truest plan,  
The finest ever grasp'd by man:

\* Answered also by Mr. J—C—P.

In fine—her ev'ry beauteous part  
Is worth thy love, is worth thy heart."  
I glow'd with joy—who could refuse  
This world of charms—dear Sally Hughes

#### A R E B U S.

AN expression (inverted) that gentlemen  
use [amuse  
In a bowling-green, bowling themselves  
Half of a negative, and that part of a swine  
That's an exc'lent incentive to drinking  
wine; [darts  
Will shew you a lady that has stol'n Cupid's  
Which she takes great delight to shoot into  
men's hearts. J. A.

To Mr. WHITEHEAD, on his Verses to the  
People of England, 1758. (See p. 93.)

*Non quivis fracta pereuntes Cuspide Gallon.*

EREWILE the Muse with honey's  
sweetness play'd  
In soothing notes beneath the quiet shade;  
The tender strains the royal ear regards,  
And from the throne the hand of pow'r  
rewards:

But, why the vot'ry of Bellona's car,  
Why wakes thy voice the roaring Din of War?  
Oh! still encircled in the smile of Peace,  
In softer sounds the tuneful Art encrease;  
Still, flow with native ease thy warbling lyre;  
Nor e'er presuming with too vent'rous fire,  
Crown'd with the Olive, to the Palm aspire.

ACADEMICUS to CONVEXO. (See p. 82.)

#### S I R,

WHATEVER reasons you may have  
for asserting, that by sight we only  
perceive colour, and that resistance is not a  
sensation, as allowing these assertions to be  
true, would be contradicting the testimony  
of my senses, you must pardon me, if I  
maintain, that by sight we perceive colour  
and extension, and by our touch extension  
and resistance; to certain combinations of  
these sensations we give the names, houses,  
mountains, trees, &c. — You grant, that  
whatever we perceive, can exist only in the  
mind; it follows then, that houses, moun-  
tains, trees, in a word, all the visible and  
tangible world (if I may be allowed that ex-  
pression) exist only in the mind. As you grant  
likewise, that you cannot alledge a reason  
why the Deity should make use of matter  
to excite out sensations; this likewise fol-  
lows, that you maintain the very opinion you  
was endeavouring to refute. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

In the draught of the machine for  
procuring water from the air, in our last,  
p. 61. the upper tube K should not have  
been curved so much, and the fire should  
have been spread over the whole of LL  
from pillar to pillar. The vessel ABCD  
should not have been placed so far above the  
bottom vessel.

The examination of Mr. Colepeper's remarks,  
and the continuation of the lists of ships taken on  
both sides, will be inserted in our next.

THE

† Mr. Whitehead made poet laureat, 1757.



# Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

**A**dmiralty-office. Capt. Brett, of his majesty's ship Fal-mouth, arrived in Plymouth Sound, gives an account, that, on the 27th of January, in lat. 47. 32. long. from the Lizard, 13. 15. W. chased and took la Moreffe de la Rochelle, a French ship of 200 tons, laden with sugar, indigo, and coffee, from Port François, bound to Old France.

His majesty's ships the Flamborough and Richmond are arrived in the Downs, with a French privateer taken by them, called the Vilmure, of Dieppe, mounting six guns and 50 men.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Humphreys, for house-breaking, received sentence of Death: Twenty-seven to be transported for seven years; four were whipped, and one burnt in the hand.

MONDAY, 27.

A house, at Harrow on the Hill, was consumed by fire.

Two oxen were sold to a butcher in the borough, by a Northamptonshire grazier, for sixty guineas.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

The collection at the anniversary sermon, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and at the feast, for the Welch charity school, amounted to 15s.

At a court of common-council, Thomas Nugent, Esq; was elected common serjeant of this city, in the room of Tho. Garrard, Esq; deceased.

At a meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing: Lord visc. Folkestone, president; Lord Romney, earl of Litchfield, earl Harcourt, lord Willoughby of Parham, Dr. Stephen Hales, Charles Whitworth, James Theobald, and Edward Hooper, Esqrs. vice-presidents; John Goodchild, Esq; treasurer; Mr. William Shipley, register; and Mr. George Box, secretary.

SATURDAY, 4.

Ended a court-martial, held at Portsmouth, on Commodore Pye, who was honourably acquitted of the charges brought against him.

MONDAY, 6.

The dwelling-house, with all the furniture, the barns, stables, and outhouses, with the stock of wheat and barley, of Farmer King, of North-Sway, near Lymington, Hants, were consumed by fire.

The East-India ships, under convoy of March, 1758.

the Grafton and Sunderland, failed from St. Helen's.

The fleet for Guinea also sailed from St. Helen's, under convoy of the Nassau, Harwich, Rye, and Swan.

The court of enquiry into the loss of his majesty's ship Invincible (see p. 99.) was held on board the Royal George, when the master was acquitted, it being proved that her loss was an unavoidable accident. The Dublin of 74 guns, is since failed, in her room, to join admiral Boscawen.

TUESDAY, 7.

Seignior Zon, resident from Venice, had his audience of leave, and his successor, count de Colombo, his first private audience of his majesty.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Florence Hensley, M. D. was committed to Newgate, charged with high treason.

FRIDAY, 10.

General Yorke set out on a commission to his Prussian majesty.

SATURDAY, 11.

Mr. Smith's powder-mills, at Hounslow, blew up, but no lives were lost. The explosion occasioned some neighbouring towns to report they had felt the shock of an earthquake.

SUNDAY, 12.

Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, with the Newark, Torbay, Alcide, Intrepide, and Union, failed from Spithead. He called at Plymouth for more ships, and then failed for the bay of Biscay.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

A sword, set with diamonds, value 30,000l. being a present from his majesty, to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, was put on board a man of war, for Stade.

THURSDAY, 16.

The collection at St. Lawrence's church, and at Merchant Taylor's Hall, at the anniversary sermon and feast of the London Hospital, amounted to 1110l.

THURSDAY, 23.

The land-tax bill, that for regulating the marine forces, whilst on shore, with several other bills, received the royal assent, by commission.

SATURDAY, 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**T**HE plague is broke out at Smyrna. His majesty's ship Ambuscade has taken and sent five Turkey ships into Leghorn. Minden surrendered on the 14th in the morning, and the garrison, consisting of 3516 men, were made prisoners of war, amongst whom a lieutenant-general, and two brigadiers general of the French armies.

U

Extract



## Admiralty-Office.

*Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes to Mr. Cleveland, dated from on board the Seahorse, at anchor off Embden, March 21, 1758.*

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I acquaint my lords commissioners of the Admiralty of the success of his majesty's ships in this river. The enemy had not suffered the buoys to be laid this year, thinking by that means to obstruct any attempts for the recovery of Embden by sea. It was therefore, with equal surprize and concern, that they observed the arrival of his majesty's ships Seahorse and Strombolo; and after having doubled the number of their workmen upon the batteries they had begun, they set about raising three more towards the sea with all expedition, expecting to be attacked from that quarter. On the 17th, the Seahorse and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok, and, on the 18th, they came to their station between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy saw themselves cut off from all communication down the river. They continued working on their batteries towards the sea, but at the same time made all the necessary preparations for evacuating the place.—The garrison consisted of, French foot of prince d'Eu's regiment, 1300.—Horse of general Lusignan's regiment, 300.—Ditto of the regiment Bellefont du Roy, 300.—Ditto Orleans, 300.—Ditto Bourbon Buffet, 300.—Austrian foot of the regiment of prince Charles of Lorraine, and col. Van Pflatz, 1100.—Two companies of artillery, of 60 men each, 120.—In all 3720.—On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night. And, on the 20th, the Austrians began their march at nine in the morning. About noon, and not before, I had intelligence of these operations, and that they had been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river, in small vessels over night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at some distance from us, to go up by next tide. So soon as we could stem the tide, I dispatched the armed cutter Acrias, and two of my boats, in pursuit of the enemy. They came up with the vessel we had intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another boat, and the whole detachment, commanded by capt. Taylor, continued the chase up the river. The enemy at this time lined both sides of it, and gave the first fire on the boats, who were then coming up with three of their armed vessels. The fire was briskly returned on our side; and, in sight of their army, and under their fire, capt. Taylor came up with one of them, attacked her, run her a-ground, and carried her, after some firing on both sides. The officers and men left the vessel to recover the shore, in attempting of which, some of them were dropt by the fire from the boat. The other

two vessels, which had the cannon on board, got clear under favour of the night, and cover of their army. The first vessel taken had the son of lieutenant-colonel Scheheins, of prince Charles of Lorraine's regiment, and one corporal and one pioneer on board, with some baggage belonging to the father. There was some money found on which, partly from the specie, and partly from the manner of its being made up, was concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained, together with the corporal and pioneer, and all the little implements of war they had with them. As the lieutenant-colonel's son, he is but a boy, and not of an age to be regarded as an enemy; for which reason I have sent him ashore to be returned to his father, with his and his father's things; and have written to his father, that, upon his giving me honour that the money is truly his private property, it shall be returned. The other vessel that was taken, had on board made Bertrand, M. Von Longen, commissary of war; M. Trajane, adjutant de la Place; M. Le Bouffe, lieutenant of artillery, and a guard of private men, with three hostages which they had carried off from Embden, viz. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen, doctor of laws, president of the college de Quarantaine, and administrator of the royal and provincial college at Aurich; baron Von Hane, Leer, administrator at Embden; and Hans George Eden, administrator of Leer. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen received a wound in the vessel during the scuffle, but it is not dangerous: From him I had the accounts which have already given to their lordships, of the happy effect the presence of his majesty's ships have produced, by occasioning the evacuation of the enemy out of the town of Embden."

The duke of Richmond has ordered a room at Whitehall to be opened (for the use of those who study painting, sculpture, engraving) in which is contained a large collection of original plaister casts, from the antique statues and busts now at Rome and Florence; where any painter, sculptor, or other artist, to whom the study of these gesses may be of use, will have liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the person that has the care of them, any particular figure shall be placed in such light as the artist shall desire. Any young man or boy, above the age of 16 years, may also have the same liberty, upon recommendation from any known artist. On Saturdays, Messrs. Wilton and Cipriani are to attend to see what progress each has made, to correct their drawings and models, and give them such instructions as shall be thought necessary. There will be given, at Christmas and Midsummer, annually, to those who distinguish themselves by making the greatest progress the following premiums. A figure will be selected from the best, and a large silver medal will be given



the best design of it, and another for the model in basso relievo. A smaller silver medal for the second best design, and another for the second best basso relievo. The servant who takes care of the room has strict orders not to receive any money.

The company of bakers of London, the bakers of Southwark, and the Tower Hamlets, have advertised, enjoining their brethren to pay obedience to a bill, now depending, to prohibit the use of alum, in making of bread.

The bounties to seamen, &c. (see p. 51.) are continued to the 10th of April.

Miss Babb Wyndham, of Salisbury, has ordered her banker to remit 1000*l.* as a present to the king of Prussia.

A sturgeon, 12 feet long, and a salmon that weighed 65 pounds and an half, were lately caught in the Severn. (See our last vol. p. 618.)

The freedom of the city of York has been presented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

At the assizes at Oxford, five persons received sentence of death, four of whom were reprieved: At Gloucester four, one of whom Thomas Roberts, for the murder of Mr. Benjamin Hedges, of Alvechurch, in Worcestershire, at Horsfield, near Bristol, who was hanged, and delivered to be anatomized: At Salisbury four, one of whom was reprieved: At Aylesbury one: At Winchester ten: Dorchester was a maiden: At Exeter 18: At Hereford two, who were both reprieved: At Monmouth one: At Bury St. Edmund's three: At Rochester three; a soldier for the murder of a child, a sailor for the murder of a ship carpenter, who were executed as usual, and a highwayman, who had been acquitted at the Old-Bailey and at Hertford.

Two princes of Brunswick having been mentioned in the late accounts from Germany, and in some of them not properly distinguished, it may not be amiss to observe, that prince Ferdinand, who has the chief command of the allied troops, is brother to the reigning duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, and a general officer in the service of Prussia: The other, the hereditary prince (whose name is also Ferdinand) is the son of Charles the reigning duke, who married a sister of his present Prussian majesty.

Letters from the East-Indies, by the Walpole, just arrived, bring an account, that Capt. William James, in the East-India company's ship the *Revenge*, has taken a large French ship on the Malabar coast, reckoned very rich, the French having offered to give 100,000 rupees for her ransom.

Some rich presents are brought over in the Walpole Indiaman from the king of Pegu, which are to be presented to his majesty and his royal highness the prince of Wales. The letter which that prince has sent to his majesty, is wrote on a plate of gold, and contains the strongest professions

of friendship, with an offer of all advantages, in trade, in his dominions, that the British nation can desire.

Advices from the kingdom of Samarcand, by the way of Bender Ric, on the north-east side of the gulf of Boffora, say, That an infinite host of men, women, and children, attended by numerous herds of camels, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and asses, are making their way into that kingdom, from the regions far stretched north-eastward of the Caspian sea, beyond the sandy deserts of the kingdom of Bokara. Several particulars are related concerning them, viz. That there is a person amongst them clothed in white garments, with a plate beset with precious stones on his breast, a mitre on his head, with a venerable grey beard reaching down to his girdle; to whom all ranks and degrees pay an implicit obedience: That they abstain from all nourishment and labour every seventh day, and keep the new and full moons with great mirth and festivity; and lastly, that they make frequent repetition of the words, SALEM HAKKADOSH.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. JEREMIAH Curteis, Esq; was married to Miss Righton.

William Craggs, Esq; to Miss Nancy Fowler.

25. Thomas Mildmay Cockayne, Esq; to Miss Jones.

March 4. George Thornley, Esq; mayor of Stockport, in Cheshire, to Miss Bowker, with a fortune of 3000*l.*

6. Thomas Grubb Hunt, of Salisbury, Esq; to Miss Keene.

13. Robert Hart, of Tooting, Esq; to Miss Sally Speeding.

15. Mr. Robert Withy, bookseller, in Fleet-street, to Miss Johnson.

Hon. capt. Howe, of the *Magnanime*, to Miss Hartopp.

John Levens, Esq; to Miss Hannah Reding.

17. Mr. Adams, to Miss Lætitia Pole, a descendant of the famous Pole, earl of Suffolk.

19. Bartholomew Bickham, jun. Esq; to Miss Sally Weston.

22. Mr. Benjamin Lara, of St. Mary-Axe, to Miss Jesorum, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*

26. John Fane, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Bertie.

Samuel Woodroffe, of Muswell-hill, Esq; to Miss Pennington.

March 3. Lady of the Hon. George Hobart delivered of a son.

10. — of — Obrian, Esq; sister to the earl of Hallifax, of a daughter.

Countess of Orkney, of a daughter.

11. Lady Monson, of a son.

22. Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; of a son.

23. — of Sir Stephen Herbert, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Feb. 24. SIR Edward Blount, of Soddington, in Worcestershire, Bart.

Lady



Lady dowager viscountess Allen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

25. Samuel Hill, Esq; register of the court of Admiralty, &c. worth 300,000l.

That excellent and worthy prelate, Dr. Robert Clayton, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, whose writings will long preserve and endear his name.

27. John Lovett, Esq; a commander in the Navy.

Sir Luke Schaub, Knt. a native of Switzerland.

Mark Batt, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Cornwall.

——— Daston, Esq; possessed of a great estate in Cambridgeshire.

Thomas Prowse, Esq; eldest son of Thomas Prowse, Esq; member for Somerset, aged 32.

Richard Sanbourne, of Bartlet's-Buildings, Holborn, Esq;

March 1. Mr. John Brindley, of New Bond-Street, an eminent bookseller and bookbinder.

2. Rev. Dr. Newcomb, dean of Gloucester, aged 84.

3. Rowland Newby, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

6. The Right Hon. Henry, earl of Darlington, viscount and baron Barnard, one of the lords of the Treasury. He is succeeded, in title and estate, by his eldest son Henry, visc. Barnard, now earl of Darlington.

7. Lady of Sir Robert Long, Bart. member for Wiltshire. She was sister to earl Tylney.

8. Mrs. Judith Romilly, aunt to Sir Samuel Fludyer, knight and alderman.

John Cox, of Penshurst, in Kent, Esq;

9. Rt. Hon. Robert, lord Rollo, a Scots peer, succeeded by his eldest son col. Henry Rollo, now lord Rollo.

10. George Baker, of Peckham, Esq; aged 70.

Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, mother of William Vaughan, Esq; member for Merionethshire, aged 78.

Capt. Robert Wilkinson, of South-Audley-Street, aged 93. He lost both his legs at the battle of Ramillies.

11. Rev. Dr. Clarke, rector of Long-Ditton, in Surry, aged 90.

13. Richard Newman, of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

14. Mrs. Nunn, a widow lady, of Maidstone, in Kent, aunt to general Belford,

15. Philip Scarth, Esq; treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

Mrs. Bush, of Kingston, in Surry, aged 100.

Thomas Nettleton, Esq; high sheriff of Southampton, in 1739.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.

James Seymour, of Hull, Esq;

17. Right Hon. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrazil, in Ireland; succeeded in title and estate, by his only son, James viscount Limerick, now earl of Clanbrazil.

19. His grace Dr. Matthew Hutton, archbishop of Canterbury, in which see succeeded Dr. Herring, in April last.

20. Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.

Thomas Bakewell, of Warminster, Wiltshire, Esq;

22. Mr. Richard Leveridge, the celebrated songster, aged 88.

Lady Anne Taylor, daughter of the lord Barrymore.

Mrs. Hannah Holbrooke, of Teddington, aged 96. She was aunt to the primate Ireland.

Mr. John Jennings, of Albemarle-street Clerkenwell, one of the people called Quakers, aged 76, very rich.

William Bristow, Esq; commissioner of the revenues and excise, in Ireland.

24. Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. member for Flintshire. Succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Mostyn Bart.

25. Lady Mary Nevill, sister to the earl of Litchfield.

Philip Astley, of Richmond Green, Surry, Esq;

28. Richard Chamberlayne, of Islington, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, aged 75.

On Feb. 28. at Clogh, near Ballymore in Ireland, Nathaniel Wiley, aged 106.

Henry Neadeham, Esq; a member of the assembly at Jamaica.

The famous cardinal Tencin, archbishop of Lyons, aged 78.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

##### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. The king has been pleased to present Walter Hart, A. M. to the vicarage of St. Austell in St. Blasys, in the county of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, void by the death of Stephen Hewgoe the last incumbent.

##### From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. William Huddleston, B. A. was presented to the vicarage of Harbury, Somersetshire.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to the vicarage of Ketley, in Wiltshire.—William Burton, B. A. to the rectory of Bradenham in Westmoreland.—Mr. Williams, to the vicarage of Dutton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. George Burvil, to the rectory of Leyborne in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Dineley, to the vicarage of Milton-Albury, in Cumberland.—Rev. Mr. Jackson, to the rectory of Carlton St. Mary's, in Norfolk.—Mr. Henley, to the vicarage of Dunkon, in Bucks.—Mr. Monins, to the rectories of Charlton and Ringwold, in Kent.—Dr. Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Mr. William Brent, to the living of Lamerton, in Cornwall.—Dr. Lillington, to the rectory of Leigh, in Kent.—Mr. Brookes, to the vicarage of Lothbury in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Sam. Torrington



rectory of Venlay, in Gloucestershire.  
William Partington, to the rectory of  
worthy, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Buckle,  
rectory of Hackwell, in Norfolk.—  
Brown, to the rectory of Thelnetham,  
Folk.—Mr. Bennett, to the rectory of  
ham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bowness, to  
vicarage of Corton, in Suffolk.—Mr.  
to the rectory of Clopton, in Suffolk.  
French, to the rectory of Horringer-  
na and Parva, in Suffolk.—Mr. Allen,  
the vicarage of Altorbey, in Suffolk.—  
Robert Cayley, to the rectory of Stotley,  
Folk.—Mr. Thomas Cranston, to the vi-  
carage of Bracton, in Berks.—Mr. More,  
lecturer of Garlick hill, Mr. Totton,  
ham, in Northumberland, Mr. Sellon,  
Giles's in the Fields, by a majority of  
and Mr. Kidgell, of St. Bennet, Grace-  
church-street.

Dispensation passed the seals, to enable  
Chaffy, M. A. to hold the rectory of  
chalk, in Wiltshire, with the rectory  
Cudlepurse, in Dorsetshire.—To enable  
Stephenson, M. A. to hold the rec-  
tory of Warkton and Sladwell, in North-  
amptonshire.—To enable John Pinsent,  
A. to hold the vicarage of Takeley,  
the rectory of Easton, in Essex.—To  
enable Samuel Willis, M. A. to hold the  
rectory of Stawby, in Somersetshire, with  
vicarage of Holcombe-Regis, in Devon-  
shire.—To enable Edward Rolle, B. D. to  
hold the rectory of St. John's, in Wiltshire,  
the vicarage of Moorhuck, in Somer-  
setshire.—To enable John Cooth, M. A. to  
hold the vicarage of Blandford-Forum, with  
rectory of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. The king hath been  
pleased to grant unto Booth Gore,  
Artamon, in the county of Sligo, and  
the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; and his  
male, the dignity of a baronet of the  
kingdom.—To appoint George Lewis  
Esq; to be a commissioner of the Ex-  
chequer, in the room of Thomas Farrington,  
deceased.—To grant unto Henry Flit-  
ter, Esq; the office of comptroller of his  
majesty's works in England, in the room of  
Thomas Ripley, Esq; deceased.—To grant  
unto Stephen Wright, Esq; the office of  
chief mason of all his majesty's works, in  
the room of Henry Flitcroft, Esq;  
Whitehall, March 14. The king has been  
pleased to grant unto John Lade, of War-  
ton, in the county of Sussex, Esq; and  
his male, the dignity of a baronet of  
the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, Esq; appointed  
principal register of the high court of dele-  
cates, &c. in the room of Samuel Hill, Esq;  
deceased.—Richard Neale, Esq; principal  
surveyor of the customs, at Pill, in Somer-  
setshire.—John Bridger, jun. Esq; standard

bearer to the band of gentlemen pensioners,  
in the room of Knight Mitchell, Esq; who  
resigned.—John Litchfield, Esq; major of,  
and John Brown and Ruffels Manners, Esq;  
captains, in Cope's dragoons.—John Walsh,  
Esq; cornet in Ligonier's horse.—Richard  
Powney, Esq; elected high steward of the  
corporation of Maidenhead, Berks, in the  
room of Sir John Werden, deceased; and  
Robert Vanfittart, Esq; recorder, in the  
room of Mr. Powney.—Walter Long, Esq;  
a judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of  
Mr. Nugent (see p. 149.) and Thomas Har-  
rison, Esq; a city council, in the room of  
Mr. Long.

## Alterations in the List of Parliament.

**K** Naresborough. Hon. Robert Boyle, in  
the room of Richard Arundel, Esq;  
deceased.

Queensferry, &c. Robert Haldane, Esq;  
col. George Haldane, promoted.

Durham. Hon. Raby Vane, ———  
the present earl of Darlington.

## B—K—T—S.

**E** DWARD Hill, of Watling-Street, merchant.  
William Rastrick, of Leeds, merchant.  
Robert Rumsey, of Wooburn, dealer and chapman.  
Richard Creefe, of Newington-Butts, in Surry, carpen-  
ter, dealer and chapman.  
Jacob Hancock, St. George Hanover-Square, painter.  
William Stuart, of Northampton, ironmonger.  
Wm. Charlwood, of Walton upon Thames, shopkeeper.  
Allan Davison, of Budge-Row, dealer.  
John Mariden, of Pontefract, linen-draper.  
William Hyatt, of David-Street, brewer, dealer and  
chapman.  
Henry Ray, of Saffron-Walden, Essex, draper, dealer  
and chapman.  
John Corleis, of Warrington, grocer.  
John Lambert, of Leeds, linen-draper, dealer and  
chapman.  
Jonathan Parker and Joseph Forster, of Whitechapel,  
in Middlesex, chymists, druggists, and partners.  
George Cox, of Aylsham, in Norfolk, grocer and tal-  
low-chandler.  
Michael Crisfield, of Bath, coach-master and horse-  
dealer.  
William Watkyns, of Hereford, vintner.  
Joseph Read, of Hosier-Lane, vintner.  
James Suidre, of Westminster, apothecary.  
John Lethbridge, jun. of Newton-Abbot, in Devon,  
money-scrivener, merchant, lime-burner and chapman.  
William Edwards, of Bristol, taylor.  
John Battison, of Russel-Court, hatter.

## COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, March 25, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4rs.

The



**THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE,**  
for March, 1758.

**DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.**

1. **A** NEW Office of Devotion, pr. 1s. Noon.
2. Admonitions for the holy Week, pr. 1s. Noon.
3. Select Works of Archbishop Leighton, pr. 6s. Wilson.
4. The Creed of the Apostle Paul, pr. 3d. Griffiths.
5. Christ or Antichrist, pr. 6d. Robinson.
6. A Compendium of Social Religion. By Daniel Turner, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.

**PHYSICK, ARTS, and SCIENCES.**

7. A Free and Candid Examination of the Analysis of Dr. Rutt's Synopsis, pr. 1s. Cooper.
8. Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness. By John Monro, M. D. pr. 1s. Doddsley.
9. An Essay on the Diseases of the Head and Neck. By J. N. Stevens, M. D. Hitch.
10. Hist. Febris Miliaris, &c. Auctore Joan. Fordyce, M. D. pr. 2s. Wilson.
11. English Architecture, pr. 2l. 2s. Osborne.
12. The Laws of Chance. By S. Clarke, pr. 4s. T. Payne.
13. The Handmaid to the Arts, pr. 6s. Nourse.
14. Supplement to Wood's Farriery, pr. 2s. 6d. Withy.

**HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY.**

15. Smollet's History of England, N<sup>o</sup> I. pr. 6d. Baldwin. To be continued Weekly.
16. Tindal's Rapin, N<sup>o</sup> I. pr. 6d. Robinson. To be continued Weekly.
17. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
18. The History of the four last Years of the Queen. By Dean Swift, pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 156.)
19. The History of Philip, King of Macedon. By Dr. Leland, 2 Vols. 4to. Johnston.
20. The Life of Adm. Vernon, pr. 3s. Fuller.

**POLITICAL.**

21. Considerations upon War, pr. 5s. Osborne.
22. A Letter to Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.
23. An Address to the Great Man, pr. 1s. Robinson.
24. A Proposal for amending the Militia Act, pr. 1s. Corbett.
25. Reply to the Answer of the Military Arguments, &c. pr. 1s. Cooper.
26. A Vindication of Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.
27. A Review of the Sixth Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.
28. Characteristicks on the present Political State of Great-Britain, pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 123.)
29. A Seventh Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Harris.
30. Considerations, whether Tenants by

Copy of Court Roll, &c. are Free qualified to vote in Elections, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

31. Considerations on the Letter of the Mayor of ———. Lewis.

32. Considerations on the Heads of for promoting Industry, &c. pr. 1s. Nourse.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

33. Dr. Hales's Treatise on Ventilation Part II. Manby. (See p. 116.)

34. Compleat Introduction to the Writing Letters. By S. Johnson, pr. 1s. Staples.

35. The Compleat Sportsman, pr. 1s. Cooke.

36. Humorous Ethicks, pr. 6s. Osborne.

37. Chiron, or the Mental Optician, Vols. pr. 5s. Robinson.

38. A Compleat System of Family keeping, pr. 4s. Kinnerley.

39. The Story of the Tragedy of pr. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 107.)

40. The British Phoenix, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

41. The last War of the Beasts, pr. 1s. Seyfert.

42. Pine's Virgil, pr. 15s. Hitch.

43. The Theatrical Review, pr. 1s. Cooke.

44. The whimsical Lucubrations of Lot Poverty-Struck, pr. 2s. Cooke.

45. The Folly of appointing Men of to great Offices, pr. 6d. Cooke.

46. The Dramatick Execution of pr. 6d. Cooke.

47. Virtue Triumphant; or Eliza Canning in America, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

48. The Atalantis for 1758, pr. 3s.

49. An Account of the Customs Manners of the Mickmakis and Marac Indians, pr. 2s. 6d. Staples.

**POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.**

50. Agis: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 156.)

51. Olinda and Sophronia: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Withers.

52. The Inauguration of Frederick Great, &c. pr. 1s. Hooper.

53. An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England. By Dr. Akenfide, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

54. A Collection of Poems. By several Hands. Vol. V. and VI. Doddsley.

55. Imitations of Horace. By Thomas Nevill, M. A. pr. 2s. Doddsley.

56. Tombo Chiqui: A Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Hooper.

57. Almira, pr. 3s. Corbett.

**SERMONS.**

58. Several Discourses. By the Bishop of London. Vol. IV. pr. 5s. Whiston.

59. Twelve. By W. Romaine, M. A. pr. 4s. 6d. Withers.

60. Before the Commons, Jan. 30. John Thomas, D. D. pr. 6d. Meadows.

61. Preached on Feb. 12, 1758. By Davis, M. A. pr. 6d. Keith.

62. The Jew's Thanksgiving Sermon the Victory at Lissa. Preached at Berwick. pr. 6d. Reeve.



At the Funeral of Mr. Wallis. By J. Keith. pr. 6d.  
Occasioned by the Death of Dr. Sten- By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.  
On the Fast Day, before the Com- By Dr. Butler, pr. 6d. Tonson.  
On ditto, by Mr. Ashton, pr. 6d.  
On ditto, preached at the Horse- By Joshua Kyte, M. A. pr. 6d.  
On ditto, by a Clergyman, pr. 6d.  
On ditto, by Henry Bryant, M. A. Brotherton.  
On ditto, by George Fothergill, D. D.  
On ditto, by Philip Furneaux, pr. 6d.  
On ditto, Substance of two. By E. Griffiths, pr. 6d.  
On ditto, by J. Witherpoon, pr. 6d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

MARSHAL Richelieu having been recalled, and the count de Clermont to command the French army in Saxony: The latter arrived at Hanover the 15th ult; and, it is said, that presently after his arrival, he wrote to his sovereign, that he had found his majesty's army divided into three bodies, one above ground, the other under ground, and the third in the hospitals. Therefore he desired his majesty's instructions, whether he should endeavour to bring the first away, or if he should stay till it had joined the other two. It is indeed evident, that he neither carried discretionary orders along with him, nor proper instructions for withdrawing his army from that country; for he has neither dared to stand a general engagement, nor did he withdraw his troops from their quarters, until by the enemy's approach, they were forced to retire with precipitation as to leave all their sick, and a great part of their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, behind them, besides that, in their retreat, a considerable number of officers and soldiers, who were cut off or made prisoners by the enemy. The chief bodies of their army, however, which were at Zell and Hanover, retired in good order to Hamelen, where they collected all the troops they could get together, except eight battalions and eight squadrons, with some Hussars, &c. amounting, the whole, to between 3 and 4000 men, which they left in garrison at Minden, in order to retard the approach of the common army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and as the prince could not leave his garrison behind him, as soon as he had reduced Hoya, as before mentioned, he marched to attack Minden, which he in-

vested on the 5th inst. but as he could not get his cannon up, by reason of the badness of the roads, the trenches were not opened till the 9th, from which day the attack was so briskly carried on, that the garrison were forced to capitulate, and to surrender themselves prisoners of war on the 14th. From hence we may judge, that the French are very much afraid of coming to a general engagement, otherwise they would not have exposed themselves to the loss of such a number of men, merely for the sake of retarding the approach of the enemy for nine days only.

When the French began to think of abandoning the city of Hanover, the inhabitants were in a terrible fright, lest they should be exposed to a general plunder, but the duke of Randan, the French governor, took particular care that none of the French soldiers should attempt to plunder, and before he left the place, instead of destroying their magazine of provisions, as was done in most other places, he was so generous as to cause the whole to be distributed among the poor of that city, or sold at a very low price. For this humane and generous behaviour the regency of Hanover have since sent him a letter of thanks, as well as another to count de Clermont; and on the 5th inst. which was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving at Hanover, for their delivery from their enemies, the clergy did not fail to celebrate this generosity and charity in their sermons; which, surely, must give that general a much more durable satisfaction, than any he could have had from satiating a brutal revenge.

We have lately had no accounts of any importance from Pomerania, but we may very soon expect some; for in Sweden they are preparing, with the utmost dispatch, to send a reinforcement of 12 or 13,000 men to their army in that country; and on the other side an army of Russians is upon their march to penetrate into the eastern part of that dutchy, whilst two other Russian armies seem to be bending their march, one towards the southern part of Silesia, and the other directly towards Frankfort upon the Oder.

From Silesia we hear, that the Austrian garrison of Schweidnitz still holds out; and that detachments from their army have beat the Prussians from, and recovered possession of Troppau in the Austrian Silesia, and Liebau upon the confines of that Dutchy.

Baron Ponickau, the Saxon minister at the diet of the empire, has communicated some long depositions, from which it appears, how the king of Prussia came by all the secret transactions of the Saxon court, ever since the beginning of the year 1753, by means of one Frederick-William Menzel, who was a clerk of the cabinet to his Polish majesty, and whose treachery was not discovered till September, 1757, when he, and his brother-in-law, by whom he kept a



correspondence with the Prussian ministers, were taken into custody, and both confessed their crime. Whereupon it may be observed, that this authenticates all the secret state papers which his Prussian majesty has communicated to the publick.

The French have again begun to prepare for frightening us with an invasion, by ordering a squadron of 26 ships of the line, and nine frigates, to be fitted out at Brest; and by forming a considerable army upon the coast of the French Netherlands; but they have not begun to talk of preparing any flat-bottomed boats; and probably we shall not now be so easily frightened as we were in the years 1755 and 1756, as placemen will probably be employed to dissipate, instead of propagating any such ridiculous apprehensions among the people.

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*In our Magazine for October last, we gave, from the Marquis of TORCY'S MEMOIRS, some Account of Prince Eugene's visiting this Court and City, in 1711-12, and of the famous Mobcock Club then set up; and we shall now, from Dean SWIFT'S History, just published, give our Readers what he says upon that Subject. The reverend Dean, after giving an Account of Prince Eugene's Arrival here, proceeds as follows:*

**P**RINCE Eugene's visit to his friends in England continued longer than was expected; he was every day entertained magnificently by persons of quality of both parties; he went frequently to the treasurer, and sometimes affected to do it in private; he visited the other ministers and great officers of the court, but on all occasions publickly owned the character and appellation of a Whig; and in secret, held continual meetings with the duke of Marlborough, and the other discontented lords, where Mr. Bothmar usually assisted. It is the great ambition of this prince to be perpetually engaged in war, without considering the cause or consequence; and to see himself at the head of an army, where only he can make any considerable figure. He is not without a natural tincture of that cruelty, some time charged upon the Italians; and being nursed in arms, hath so far extinguished pity and remorse, that he will, at any time, sacrifice a thousand men's lives, to a caprice of glory or revenge. He had conceived an incurable hatred for the treasurer, as the person who principally opposed this insatiable passion for war; said he had hopes of others, but that the treasurer was *un mechant diable*, not to be moved; therefore, since it was impossible for him or his friends to compass their designs, whilst that minister continued at the head of affairs, he proposed an expedient, often practised by those of his country, that the treasurer (to use his own expression) should be taken off, *a la negligence*; that this might easily be done, and pass for an effect of chance, if it

were preceded by encouraging some people to commit small riots in the town. And in several parts of the town, a few obscure ruffians were accordingly employed about that time, who probably executed their commission; and mixing them with those disorderly people that often fester the streets at midnight, acted in outrages on many persons, whom they mangled in the face and arms, and parts of the body, without any provocation; but an effectual stop was soon put to enormities, which probably prevented execution of the main design.

I am very sensible, that such an imputation ought not to be charged upon any person whatever, upon slight grounds, or upon false surmises; and that those who think able to produce no better, will judge the passage to be fitter for a libel than a history; but as the account was given by more than one person who was at the meeting, and was confirmed by several intercepted letters and papers: it is most certain, that the rage of the party, upon their frequent disappointments, was so far inflamed, as to make the possibility of some counsels yet more violent and desperate than this, which, however, the vigilance of those near the person of majesty, were happily prevented.

Thus far the Dean; but we wish the treasurer had told us, whether he had himself conversed with any one person who was at the meeting where this wicked plot was hatched, or saw and read any intercepted letter or paper that gave an account of it; for he had his information only from our minister, his being told so, may be supposed to have been a ministerial artifice, designed to show his zeal for their service, and to rise in aversion for their enemies.

*An ACCOUNT of the TRAGEDY of Agis*

**W**HEN a dramatick writer presents his first piece to the publick, he has to expect some indulgence to his faults; that the candour of his readers will atone for them rather to his want of experience than to the defect of genius: But if he should happen to fall short in a second attempt, he may expect that they will not scruple at once to pronounce him unequal to his task. The author of *Agis* had before given us a specimen of his talents and capacity for dramatick composition, in the tragedy of *Douglas*, which it cannot be deemed ill-nature to say that there was some room left for improvement. It is true, indeed, that the second part of *Agis*, or at least the first draught of it, was written long before *Douglas* appeared. But as we must necessarily suppose that the play has undergone many alterations, it must be looked upon as the second, or most effort of our author's genius. For this is able to extend will be seen from the following account of the first part before us.

\* The Rev. Mr. Hume, a clergyman of the kirk of Scotland; to which profession he has, in his last appearance, bid adieu, on account of the censures passed on him by his reverend brethren, writing the Tragedy of Douglas.



the subject of *Douglas* was rather of a sickly kind, that of *Agis* is of a more robust nature, as it treats of liberty, and the fall of a once flourishing republick. *Agis*, the principal character, is king of Sparta, represented as an humane, generous prince, and studious to maintain the liberties of the common people. In this design he was opposed by *Amphares*, one of the principal or chief magistrates, who is ambitious, turbulent, and moreover a rival to *Lyfander*, an Athenian and friend to *Agis*, in love with *Euanthe* an Athenian lady already betrothed to *Lyfander*: *Amphares* is seconded in his schemes by *Sandane*, a proud and imperious lady, wife to *Leonidas*, who had also been king of Sparta, but expelled by the people for his tyranny, and they both plot together for the restoration of this prince, and the deposition of *Agis*. This is the principal object of the Tragedy: As the distress of *Euanthe* is a manner foreign to the main story, and the introduction of *Agisistrata*, the mother of *Agis*, in the first act, serves no other purpose than only to prepare us for her appearance at the end of the play to weep over the corpse of her murdered son.

The first act is opened by *Sandane*, who is anxious to know the issue of a battle then reported to have been fought, between *Lyfander*, general of the Spartans, in behalf of *Agis*, and the Achaïans on the part of the king *Leonidas*. *Amphares* comes in, and after a little conversation about the designs against *Agis*, that monarch appears with his mother, *Sandane* with him; and in the next scene *Agis* upbraids *Amphares*, who exculpates himself, and proposes friendship. *Amphares* being gone, *Agis*'s friend advises him to be cautious, and makes him, in order to "lead a spotless choir of youths and virgins" to the temple of *Heracles*.

After a soliloquy by *Agis*, *Euanthe*, who is in love with *Lyfander*, comes in, and tells him, "what tidings from the city." He answers—"None". And as *Euanthe* expresses her fears for *Lyfander*, *Agis* comforts her by saying,

"Small the chance of what *Euanthe* fears: Long wars of still—contending Greece Of armies have but rarely fallen."

Then goes to the senate, and *Euanthe* has a soliloquy: After which *Rhesus*, a friend of *Agis* by birth, enters and tells her, that

*Agis* had conquered, and was already sitting with *Agis*, in the senate. Upon which she finds that one *Polidorus*, an Athenian, who had conducted her to Sparta,

was in the battle: Then seeing some soldiers standing near the temple, in uncouth and strange arms, she asks *Rhesus* about them, who tells her, that they are Athenians, and that he will learn of their business there. He goes out for this purpose, and after a short soliloquy *Euanthe* quits the stage.

*Euanthe* enters, and presently (after a huzza behind the scenes) *Lyfander* comes in, with

"My life! my love! &c."

He then tells her, that

he has, in the battle, 1758.

And they embrace. He then tells her, that "Hymen shall crown at last their eventful love;" but she desires him not to speak of Hymen, "while cruel discord waves her horrid brand;" And while poor *Polidorus* is unburied. [Of this gentleman, for whom she seems to have much regard, we shall hear no more.] After some chat, *Lyfander* makes the following speech:

Of common clay, and in one common mould Mankind are made; but the celestial fire That gives them life and soul, is liberty: And I, *Prometheus-like*, to gain that fire For Sparta's sons, would brave the bolt of Jove.

This favours not a little of the rant; and *Euanthe* very properly replies, "to me you need not vaunt your daring mind". She then tells him, that *Amphares* had proffered love to her, which enrages him the more. A slave then comes in, and gives him a letter from one *Celimene*, a Spartan dame, which

is "to caution *Agis* to be upon his guard". This *Lyfander* purposes to shew to *Agis*, who, after a while, comes in, when *Euanthe* goes out, and *Lyfander* gives him the billet. [This circumstance of *Celimene*'s letter might as well have been omitted, as no incident in the play depends upon it, and after this scene we hear no more of the lady.]

*Agis*, however, disregards the notice, and an officer comes in, who confirms the arrival of a thousand Thracians, pretended to be hired by *Amphares* for *Seleucus*'s service, and on their march to *Sardis*. *Rhesus* next enters, and relates, that these troops are commanded by his brother *Euxus*, under *Rhinalces*:

He is therefore desired to use his influence with his brother to bring them off; and *Lyfander* in vain advises *Agis* to quit the city, and join the late victorious army: Nor can *Lyfander* himself be persuaded by *Agis* to go and head the forces, having promised his beloved *Euanthe* not to leave her. At length they separate with an hug and a farewell; *Lyfander* goes out; senators come in, to tell *Agis* that "assembled Sparta waits;" and then comes in the procession of matrons and virgins, which *Agis*'s mother had talked of in the first Act; and an ode is performed to excellent musick by *Dr. Boyce*. When this is ended, *Amphares* enters, and in a soliloquy acquaints us, that

the Thracians had reached their posts, and only waited for the signal, and that the queen and all, by going to the temple, were caught in the net he had spread for them.

Act III. *Euanthe* entering, by her fright gives us to know, that *Amphares*'s schemes had taken effect; and meeting *Sandane*, she implores her protection. *Sandane* abuses her with many sarcasms, advises her to "accept *Amphares* for *Lyfander*," and going off tells her,

Minion, for this expect—thou pageant! thou! That dar'st to brave, exasperate a queen, Thou shalt repent thy pride.—

[This scene may perhaps put the reader in mind of *Roxana* and *Statira*, *Octavia* and *Cleopatra*, or the princess *Huncamunca* in

Tom

X



Tom Thumb.] Lyfander presently enters in the disguise of an Helot or Spartan slave; and making himself known to Euanthe, is told by her, that as she fled "amidst the clash of arms," she heard a Spartan call out, that Agis was safe, and had gained the sanctuary of the temple. The rest of this scene is taken up with *pro* and *con* between them, whether or no Lyfander should endeavour to escape to the army. Euanthe will not have him leave her, and again puts him in mind of Amphares's love to her. At last they come absolutely to an open quarrel; she reviles him; is (according to the marginal direction) *ready to faint*; he relents; agrees to stay with her; but at last she bids him "go, and fight for Agis", with this prudent caution, however, *to keep in the rear*.

"Calm in the rear direct the course of battle; The dreadful van let other warriors lead."

While they are thus talking, Amphares suddenly enters, bids Lyfander (whom he conceived to be nothing but a common slave) to be gone, and then avows his passion to Euanthe, who, we may be sure, treats him with scorn. At length he lays violent hands on her; and as she is calling out for help, Lyfander re-enters with a dagger; Amphares avoids the blow; Euxus and the Thracians come to his assistance; Lyfander is discovered; Amphares orders the troops to surround him; he snatches a sword from one of the soldiers and defends himself: Amphares then points his sword at Euanthe's breast; at which Lyfander throws down his, crying, "I cannot bear to see Euanthe die!" Being now a prisoner to Amphares, they exchange a few reproaches on each other, till Lyfander is ordered to one prison, and Euanthe to another: A pathetick parting between the two lovers of course ensues. Amphares makes a soliloquy, till Sandane enters, to whom he tells the scheme he has laid to make Agis quit the sanctuary, and that the Ephori were to meet this very night to pronounce sentence of death on Agis as well as Lyfander. It is observable, that both in this Act, as well as the next, Agis, the principal character, never once makes his appearance.

Act IV. Opens with a soliloquy by Lyfander, in prison, *on the immortality of the soul*. [Let the reader judge, if it ought to be ranked in excellence with that of Cato on the same subject, or the more impassioned one of Hamlet. Both the latter are in character for the speakers, and naturally arise from their situations; whereas this, perhaps, might have been delivered with equal propriety by any one else besides Lyfander, or in any other situation.]

After this, enter the two Thracian brothers, Rhesus and Euxus; and some time is spent to persuade the latter to befriend Lyfander's designs, for the deliverance of Agis. Rhesus undertakes, in the disguise of a Thracian soldier, to get admission to Agis, to acquaint him of them: But in the midst

of their consultation advice is brought, Amphares is coming: Rhesus goes out, Lyfander retires. Amphares comes in Euxus; bids him take a picture of Euxus from Lyfander, which he wore upon breast; and, in the mean while, makes a ter soliloquy against woman-kind, till

A Sandane enters, when, among other things acquaints her, that he had sent a person Lyfander's name to enveigle Agis, upon pretence of guiding him, from the protection of the sanctuary; that Agis had consented to quit it, in hopes that his effort would put an end to the faction against him; and that this same person was to

B to him again at midnight, with the picture abovementioned, as a credential from Lyfander. Sandane commends the scheme, adds, that Agisistrata, the mother of Agis, shall die likewise. A Spartan now comes to tell them, that the Thracian guards seized a spy, who in their habiliments endeavoured to get into the temple.

C Sandane then goes out, and Euxus enters with the gorget or picture, which he gives Amphares, who informs him of the mentioned circumstance, and leaves Euxus, knowing that his brother was spy, calls to Lyfander, and tells him, as Rhesus was taken, he would set him

D and arm him like a Thracian. While they are doing behind the scenes, a Spartan enters Euxus, and tells him, his presence was required at the senate-house. Lyfander re-enters dressed like a Thracian commander: Euxus expresses his fears, that Rhesus was discovered by the Ephori to be his brother:

E Lyfander thinks otherwise. In short, Euxus after having ordered his soldiers to guard Lyfander as they would himself, goes out, to the senate, while Lyfander employs himself in a long soliloquy, to give time for Euxus's turn; which is, notwithstanding, more sooner than can be reconciled to any degree of probability. The act closes with Euxus

F coming back, and telling Lyfander, that Rhesus was unknown, but condemned to die on the morrow. And Lyfander goes out triumphantly, with an intent to save Agis, by the assistance of the Thracian troops, or to perish in the attempt. This is this whole Act employed in getting Lyfander out of prison, and making Euxus second in his designs; an event, which might, should, have been brought about in a much shorter compass, especially when the drama approaches so near to its catastrophe, that the principal action stands still all while.

H Act V. Agis now, at last, appears upon the stage, where the Ephori, with Amphares at their head, had been waiting for his coming. The person, who undertook to entice him out of the sanctuary, leads him into the snare that they had laid for him. A long conversation ensues between them, till at last Amphares orders the officers to bear him to execution, while



use to do. At last, however, they  
him off. The magistrates make their  
Amphares orders an attendant to go  
Euxus to send his prisoner Lyfander

A fellow comes in, and acquaints  
Amphares, that the executioners refuse to  
do it himself  
persuasion of Amphares, goes out

A messenger then comes to relate,  
Lyfander is escaped. Amphares orders  
to bring Euanthe to him. Then comes  
messenger, and says, that Lyfander  
the head of the Thracian troops. Then  
he is brought in; and the mur-

of Agis returns with an account of  
done the deed. Amphares orders  
to be secured. Then comes ano-

messenger: Then a huzza is heard:  
he will not stir: Amphares bids them  
bring her along: Then another louder

repeated huzza: Amphares runs at  
with his sword; when, to be sure,  
in the nick in rushes Lyfander, with

and stabs Amphares, with a "Down,  
to Tartarus! There, villain, howl."

follows the *patbetick*!

Euanthe. Amazing powers! alive! vic-  
torious!—Oh!

Lyfander. And have I come to save thee?  
O Euanthe!

Oh! I fear, I come too late for Agis.

Agis then goes out, and, returning, pre-  
sents them, that the king is too  
murdered. Amphares then makes his

speech; and so, one might imagine,  
the play would have been concluded. But

the good old lady, Agis's mother,  
now come in once more, to cry—O my

My son! and even the body of Agis  
be brought in funeral procession along

stage, accompanied with a solemn dirge;  
which it must be confessed, that the mu-

was admirable, and worthy of the ma-  
hand that composed it.

In this short analysis of the whole piece, F  
shall subjoin a few impartial reflections.

A comparison between Cato and this  
is obvious: Both turn on the same

the liberties of a free people, un-  
successfully maintained by the heroes of each

who fall a sacrifice to their patrio-  
But it is not sufficient, that these

declaim in the praise of liberty, ex-  
they be thrown into action. Therefore,

has less dramatick merit than Cato,  
principal character is shewn in much

lights, and less involved in perplexing  
elements. Again, is not the Amphares of

and the Sempronius of the other, very  
alike in the main; tho' it is easy to

which has the preference? Is  
episode of Lyfander and Euanthe (if we

so call it) more interesting, or less hack-  
ed, than the love scenes of Cato? And

the characters of Lyfander, Euxus, and  
nearly so expressive of the manners,

of Syphax and Juba, especially the  
of It is not only the subject, in which

these two plays resemble each other: But  
it also seems, that the author of Agis had  
endeavoured to vie with the author of Cato  
in the sentiments, and has boldly entered the  
lists with him, in what is reckoned the most  
shining part of the latter piece; namely,  
*the soliloquy on the immortality of the soul.*

A With respect to the diction of Agis, it  
may be said, that in many places it wants  
even the harmony of prose; in others it has  
not the variety, that a judicious ear always  
expects in verse composition; and tho' the  
expression is in general neither too turgid,  
nor the numbers affectedly polished, yet does  
he not seem to have hit upon that just me-  
diocrity, which is agreeable to the simplicity  
of truth and nature, and which is generally  
to be met with in Shakespear and other an-  
cient writers of tragedies. If any one doubts  
this, let him read a speech or two of Brutus  
for example, or any other of our GREAT  
AUTHOR's plays, and compare them with  
any part of Agis. Upon the whole, we  
cannot but think, that this tragedy is in-  
ferior to our author's first tragedy of Doug-  
las: Nor can we, from either of them, con-  
ceive so high an opinion of his dramatick  
genius, as his warm espousers seem to en-  
tertain more from prejudice, than any real  
taste and judgment.

#### BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 14. to March 14.

Christ.	{ Males 606 } 1138
	{ Femal. 532 }
Buried	{ Males 691 } 1368
	{ Femal. 677 }
Died under 2 Years old	453
Between 2 and 5	114
5 and 10	55
10 and 20	26
20 and 30	144
30 and 40	137
40 and 50	115
50 and 60	114
60 and 70	95
70 and 80	75
80 and 90	35
90 and 100	5

1368

Buried	{ Within the Walls } 109
	{ Without the Walls } 326
	{ In Mid. and Surry } 661
	{ City & Sub. West. } 272
	1368

Weekly, Feb. 21	357
28	343
March 7	348
14	320
	1368

Decreased in the Burials this Month 115.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.



TICK	STOCK	STOCK M.	old in S	A. ad S.	new in S.	S. Sea An.	and P.	B. Ann.	S. S. An.	Ind. Ann.	Bank	Ind. Bonds	Cir. p.	Deal.	Weather
121 1/2	147	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 178	5 0	N. W.	rain
121 1/2	147	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 185	5 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
121 1/2	149	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 185	5 0	N. N. W.	rain
121 1/2	148	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 195	7 6	S. W.	fair
121 1/2	146 1/2	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 195	7 6	W. S. W.	fair
Sunday														S. W.	fair
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 195	7 6	N. W. by W.	raia
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 195	7 6	S. E. by E.	rain
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 178	10 0	N. by E.	cloudy
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 185	10 0	N. N. E.	rain
Sunday														N. N. E.	rain
121 1/2	103	103	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 168	10 0	N.	rain
121 1/2	103	103	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 168	10 0	N.	rain
Sunday														N. by E.	thaw
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 178	12 6	S. by E.	cold
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	E.	fine
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	E. by S.	fine
Sunday														S.	fine
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	rain
121 1/2	104	104	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	rain
Sunday														S. W.	rain
121 1/2	105	105	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S. W. by S.	rain
121 1/2	105	105	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	N. E. by N.	snow
121 1/2	105	105	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	E. N. E.	fair
121 1/2	106	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	E.	fine
121 1/2	106	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	N. by W.	rain
Sunday														N. W.	fine
121 1/2	106	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	fine
121 1/2	106	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	fine
Sunday														S.	fine
121 1/2	148 1/2	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	fine
121 1/2	148 1/2	106	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	91 1/2	99	21. 198	12 6	S.	fine
Sunday														S.	fine

Mark-lane Exchange.	Baringhote.	Readings.	Fairhaver.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load	103 to 105. oil. 121. 105 load
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